"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; cooler, winds northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 87c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c; flour, Minnesota patents, $4.85; cotton, middling, 6⅞c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

FOREIGN—Marquis Ito, the Premier of Japan, has resigned. He advises the Mikado to let Count Okuma and M. Itagaki form a Ministry. Walter Wellman's arctic expedition has sailed from the Island of Tromsoe to succor Prof. Andrée and to find the Pole. Haiti's dispute with Italy has been settled and the amount of the indemnity fixed.—Page 7.

Page 2.

The new tax on beer was discussed at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday. Several delegates denounced the impost, and suggested that mass meetings to protest against it be called.

Firemen hunted for two hours last night before the whereabouts of a fire which caused a good deal of smoke in an office building at 29 East Nineteenth Street was discovered, and then the flames were first seen by a man standing in the street a block away, and who did not know anything about the search.

Page 4.

The Clifton House at Niagara Falls was burned down.

An engineer was slightly hurt, and an engine, a caboose, and three freight cars were wrecked in a rear-end collision on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near Plainfield, yesterday.

During the thunderstorm on Saturday which caused considerable damage in Bergen County, N. J., a Mrs. Van Malen, presumably struck by lightning, dropped dead on the porch of a house at Montvale.

Gov. Black and Senator Platt are reported to have agreed upon the policy to be pursued at the coming extra session of the Legislature as regards the measure for the creation of a Board of Elections. The negotiations were conducted by Louis F. Payn, who announced Gov Black's desires to the Senator at yesterday's conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Page 7.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, at Calvary Baptist Church last night, spoke in regard to the progress of this Nation, and predicted that the day of universal arbitration is coming.

Page 8.

The bridge which crossed the track of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J., was burned yesterday afternoon. A number of coal-laden cars were also destroyed.

Page 10.

The annual Summer religious meetings at Ocean Grove were inaugurated yesterday. Bishops J. N. FitzGerald and J. C. Hartzell were present.

Gen. C. T. Christensen, in gratitude for the memorial to his son, Canby, thanked the congregation and told of the young man's life and of the affair which darkened it.

Joseph Grimes, a colored boy, shot Arthur Valentine, a white boy, with a toy blank cartridge pistol. Young Valentine's left eye was put out.

Several varieties of fish for the Aquarium sent from the Bermudas by Prof. Bristol of the New York University have arrived in ten tanks on the steamship Orinoco.

A series of tableaux vivants planned for the Fourth of July in Flatbush by a local club may have to be abandoned because none of the boys in the locality can be induced to act as Spaniards.

William Moore, a hallboy at the Hotel Royalton, in Forty-fourth Street, was crushed to death in an elevator accident there. Morris Hotkiss, the elevator attendant, was arrested.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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WARSHIPS START SOUTH.

The Katahdin Sails for Hampton Roads and the San Francisco for Key West.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 26.—The ram Katahdin weighed anchor at 4:15 A. M. to-day and steamed around the cape bound for Hampton Roads. She was followed at 7 o'clock by a steam collier bound for Key West. At 8 o'clock the cruiser San Francisco weighed anchor and started at once for Key West.

The movements of the ships were in obedience to orders received early this morning from Secretary Long.

Cheer after cheer was given from the San Francisco and Katahdin when the orders were read by Commodore Howell, and the men lost no time in telegraphing the good news to their families and friends.

The vessels have been doing coast patrol duty here for weeks, and there has been considerable anxiety among the officers and men to get into active service in the South.

Chased by a Spanish Warship.

Capt. Turner of the steamship Maylands, which arrived yesterday with a cargo of sulphur from Girgenti, reported being chased by a Spanish warship on June 11, some distance out from Gibraltar. The Spaniard was a bark-rigged vessel, and had all sail set. The chase continued several hours, but as the Maylands steadily drew ahead the Spaniard gave up and put about. The Maylands sighted another warship in latitude 37 degrees 53 minutes, longitude 59 degrees 23 minutes. Her nationality was not disclosed, but when Capt. Turner displayed the American colors the war vessel sheered off to the southward The Maylands brought 3,900 tons of sulphur.

Torpedo Boat Talbot Sails.

The torpedo boat Talbot left the navy yard before 6 o'clock yesterday morning and passed out to sea an hour later. The little vessel is bound for Key West and will call at Norfolk on her way.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively higher over the South Atlantic States; it is low in all other districts, but with no well-defined storm centre. The barometer has risen in the Atlantic States the lake regions and the central valleys. The temperature is lower in the Gulf States and Missouri Valley and higher on the northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. Showers and thunderstorms are reported throughout the central valleys and East Gulf States. High temperatures have prevailed throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States. The weather conditions are very unsettled for to-day east of the Mississippi River. High temperatures will continue in the Atlantic and Gulf States, with showers and thunderstorms. The weather will be generally fair west of the Mississippi River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898
3 A. M.	67	75	78
6 A. M.	63	72	79
9 A. M.	64	77	79
12 M.	71	83	88
4 P. M.	70	89	90
6 P. M.	68	86	39
9 P. M.	62	82	83
12 P. M.	58	79	80

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....83¼
Weather Bureau 80⅝
Corresponding date 1897.....65⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 years....72°

The maximum temperature yesterday was 89 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 72 degrees at 6 A. M The humidity at 8 A. M. was .76, and at 8 P. M., .39.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

ROUGH RIDERS PROVE HEROES

Their First Battle Marked by Many Acts of Bravery.

LURED INTO AN AMBUSCADE

Trying Fight Lasting Two Hours with the Concealed Enemy.

SPANISH LOSS HEAVY

Bodies of Thirty-nine Spaniards Found on the Battlefield—Burial of Our Dead Soldiers.

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JURAGUA, Cuba, June 25, 4 P. M., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26.—The initial fight of Col. Wood's Rough Riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth Regular Cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the slaughter of all the Americans engaged was not due to any miscalculation in the plan of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambuscade was prepared as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian, and Lieut. Col Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides, and then Col. Wood to the right and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt to the left led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago.

Gen. Shafter, in an interview to-day on the behavior of the American troops, said:

"I am much pleased at the gallant conduct of our men in the action at Sevilla yesterday, and with their cool and veteran-like work. The victory was complete."

Gen Wheeler, in his official report, places the number of dead in the engagement at Sevilla as twenty-two, and the wounded as between seventy and eighty. No attempt has yet been made to prepare an official list of the names of the dead and wounded. The high grass and bushes of the battle ground make it difficult to find the bodies; but an official list will probably be prepared by Monday.

The bodies of thirty-nine Spaniards have been found; and the Spanish loss in killed and wounded was doubtless much heavier than that of the Americans. All the wounded Spaniards were removed from the battlefield by their comrades.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their movement toward Sevilla was evident, as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of the Spaniards was posted on a hill, on the heavily wooded slopes of which had been erected two blockhouses, flanked by irregular intrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills run two roads, along which Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's men and eight troops of the First and Tenth Cavalry, with a battery of four howitzers, advanced. These roads are but little more than gullies, rough and narrow, and at places almost impassable.

A Large Force of Spaniards.

In these trails the fight occurred. Nearly half a mile separated Roosevelt's men from the regulars, and between them and on both sides of the road in the thick underbrush was concealed a force of Spaniards that must have been large, judging from the terrific and constant fire they poured in on the Americans.

The fight was opened by the First and Tenth Cavalry, under Gen. Young. A force of Spaniards was known to be in the vicinity of La Quasina, and early in the morning Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's men started off up the precipitous bluff back of Siboney to attack the Spaniards on their right flank. Gen. Young at the same time taking the road at the foot of the hill. About two and a half miles out from Siboney some Cubans, breathless and excited, met Gen. Young with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little way in front and were strongly intrenched.

Quickly the Hotchkiss guns in front were brought to the rear, while a strong scouting line was thrown out. Then cautiously and in silence the troops moved forward until a bend in the road disclosed a hill where the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed in position, while the men crouched down in the road, waiting impatiently to give Roosevelt's men time to reach the position which they had been directed to occupy.

At 7:30 A. M. Gen. Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. That command was the signal for a fight that for stubbornness seldom has been equaled. The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired, from the hillside commanding the road came volley after volley from the Mausers of the Spaniards.

The Regulars Never Faltered.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at," yelled Gen. Young, and the men, with set jaws and gleaming eyes, obeyed the order. Crawling along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troopers, some of them stripped to the waist, watched the base of the hill, and when any part of a Spaniard became visible they fired. Never for an instant did they falter.

One dusky warrior of the Tenth Cavalry, with a ragged wound in his thigh, coolly knelt behind a rock loading and firing, and when told by one of his comrades that he was wounded, laughed, and said: "Oh, that's all right. That's been there for some time."

In the meantime, away off to the left, could be heard the crack of the rifles of Col. Wood's men, and the regular, deeper-toned volley firing of the Spaniards. Over there the American losses were the greatest. Col. Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front, and two Cuban guides before them, but apparently with no flankers, went squarely into the trap set for them by the Spaniards, and only the unfaltering courage of the men in the face of a fire that would even make a veteran quail, prevented what easily might have been a disaster. As it was, Troop L, the advance guard, under the unfortunate Capt. Capron, was almost surrounded, and but for the reinforcement hurriedly sent forward every man probably would have been killed or wounded.

Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's Account.

"There must have been nearly 1,500 Spaniards in front and to the sides of us," said Lieut. Col. Roosevelt to-day, when discussing the fight. "They held the ridges with rifle pits and machine guns, and hid a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road over which we were advancing. Our advance guard struck the men in ambush and drove them out. But they lost Capt. Capron, Lieut. Thomas, and about fifteen men killed or wounded.

"The Spanish firing was accurate, so accurate, indeed, that it surprised me, and their firing was fearfully heavy. I want to say a word for our own men. Every officer and man did his duty up to the handle. Not a man flinched."

From another officer who took a prominent part in the fighting more details were obtained. "When the firing began," said he, "Lieut. Col. Roosevelt took the right wing, with Troops G and K, under Capts. Llewellyn and Jenkins, and moved to the support of Capt. Capron, who was getting it hard. At the same time Col. Wood and Major Brodie took the left wing and advanced in open order on the Spanish right wing. Major Brodie was wounded before the troops had advanced 100 yards. Col. Wood then took the right wing and shifted Lieut. Col. Roosevelt to the left.

"In the meantime the fire of the Spaniards had increased in volume, but, notwithstanding this, an order for a general charge was given, and with a yell the men sprang forward. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, in front of his men, snatched a rifle and ammunition belt from a wounded soldier, and, cheering and yelling with his men, led the advance. For a moment the bullets were singing like a swarm of bees all around them, and every instant some poor fellow went down. On the right wing Capt. McClintock had his leg broken by a bullet from a machine gun, while four of his men went down. At the same time Capt. Luna of Troop F lost nine of his men.

The Charge on the Blockhouse.

"Then the reserves, Troops K and E, were ordered up. Col. Wood, with the right wing, charged straight at a blockhouse 800 yards away, and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, on the left, charged at the same time. Up the men went, yelling like fiends, and never stopping to return the fire of the Spaniards, but keeping on with a grim determination to capture that blockhouse. That charge was the end. When we were within 500 yards of the coveted point the Spaniards broke and ran, and for the first time we had the pleasure, which the Spaniards had been experiencing all through the engagement, of shooting with the enemy in sight.

"In the two hours' fighting, during which the volunteers battled against their concealed enemy, enough deeds of heroism were done to fill a volume. One of the men of Troop E, desperately wounded, was lying squarely between the lines of fire. Surgeon Church hurried to his side, and, with bullets pelting all around him, calmly dressed the man's wound, bandaged it, and walked unconcernedly back, soon returning with two men and a litter. The wounded man was placed on the litter and brought into our lines. Another soldier, of Troop L, concealing himself as best he could behind a tree, gave up his place to a wounded companion, and a moment or two later was himself wounded.

"Sergt. Bell stood by the side of Capt. Capron when the latter was mortally hit. He had seen that he was fighting against terrible odds, but he never flinched. 'Give me your gun a minute,' he said to the Sergeant, and, kneeling down, he deliberately aimed and fired two shots in quick succession. At each a Spaniard was seen to fall. Bell, in the meantime, had seized a dead comrade's gun and knelt beside his Captain and fired steadily. When Capt. Capron fell he gave to the Sergeant parting messages to his wife and father, and bade the Sergeant good-bye in a cheerful voice, and was then borne away dying.

Fish the First Man Killed.

"Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the first man killed by the Spanish fire. He was near the head of the column as it turned from the wood road into range of the Spanish ambuscade. He shot one Spaniard, who was firing from the cover of a dense patch of underbrush. When a bullet struck his breast he sank at the foot of a tree, with his back against it. Capt. Capron stood over him, shooting, and others rallied around him, covering the wounded man. The ground this afternoon was thick with empty shells where Fish lay. He lived twenty minutes. He gave a small lady's hunting-case watch from his belt to a messmate as a last souvenir."

With the exception of Capt. Capron, all the Rough Riders killed in yesterday's fight were buried this morning on the field of action. Their bodies were laid in one long trench, each wrapped in a blanket. Palm leaves lined the trench and were heaped in profusion over the dead heroes. Chaplain Brown read the Episcopal burial service for the dead, and as he knelt in prayer every trooper, with bared head, knelt around the trench. When the Chaplain announced the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the deep bass voices of the men gave a most impressive rendering of the music.

The dead Rough Riders rest right on the summit of the hill where they fell. The site is most beautiful. A growth of rich, luxuriant grass and flowers covers the slopes, and from the top a far-reaching view is had over the tropical forest. Chaplain Brown has marked each grave, and has complete records for the benefit of friends of the dead soldiers.

Capt. Capron's body was brought into Juragua this afternoon, but it was deemed inadvisable to send the remains North at this season, and the interment took place on a hillside near the seashore, back of the provisional hospital. After a brief service a parting volley was fired over the grave of the dead Captain, and a bugle sounded "taps" as the sun sank over the mountain tops beyond Santiago.

REVISED LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Names of Sixteen Men Killed, Thirty-six Wounded, and Nine Missing Thus Far Reported.

JURAGUA, Cuba, June 25, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26.—A complete list of the killed, wounded, and missing on the American side in yesterday's battle, revised to 4 o'clock to-day, (Saturday,) is as follows:

Killed.

Capt. ALLYN K. CAPRON, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Sergt. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Sergt. MARCUS D. RUSSELL, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Sergt. G. H. DOHERTY, Troop A, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Corp. WHITE, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry.
Private LEGGETT, Troop A, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private H. HAEFNOR, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private W. T. IRVIN, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private MILDEN W. DANSON, Troop L, First Cavalry.
Private A. L. LEUMOCK, Troop K, First Cavalry.
Private EMIL BJORK, Troop K, First Cavalry.
Private KRUPP, Troop B, First Cavalry.
Private STARK, Troop A, First Cavalry.
Private PETER H. DIX, Troop K, First Cavalry.
Private GUSTAV A. KOLBE, Troop K, First Cavalry.
Private JOHN BERLIN, Troop K, First Cavalry.

Wounded.

Major JAMES L. BELL, First Cavalry, shot in the leg.
Capt. THOMAS T. KNOX, First Cavalry, shot in the stomach; serious.
Capt. JAMES H. McCLINTOCK, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Lieut. J. R. THOMAS, Jr., First Volunteer Cavalry.
Lieut. GEORGE L. BYRAM, First Cavalry.
Sergt. THOMAS RYAN, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry.
Corp. J. D. RHODES, Troop D, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Corp. J. M. DEAN, Troop E, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Trumpeter T. F. MEAGHER, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private FRANK B. BOOTH, Troop F, First Voluntary Cavalry.
Private GEORGE BRIXTON, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private S. H. ISHLER, Troop C, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private JOSEPH DOLE, Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private JOHN R. KEON, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private M. L. NEWCOMB, Troop D, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private MARTIN PRELL, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Private SAMUEL REDD, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Private ARTHUR G. WHEELER, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private THEODORE GRYCE, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry.
Private KELLEY MAYBERRY, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry.
Private JAMES RUSSELL, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private SCHULTER WHITNEY, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private NATHANIEL M. POE, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private F. N. BEAL, Troop D, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private C. L. REED, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private GEORGE ROLAND, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private F. A. MILLER, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private D. V. WATSON, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Private JOHN DAMET, Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private E. J. ALBERTSON, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private T. W. WIGGINS, Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private ROBERT Z. BAILEY, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private R. W. REID, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private MOSLEY GAINES, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry.
Private REILLY, Troop B, First Cavalry.
EDWARD MARSHALL, correspondent of The New York Journal; serious.

Missing.

Sergt. D. W. BELL, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Trumpeter T. R. McDONALD, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private MERRIAM CAMP, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private N. H. COCHRANE, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private FRED CHILCOT, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private J. S. MILLER, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private W. S. SHARP, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private J. E. STEADMAN, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Private D. C. DENISS, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Capt. McCormick and Capt. Luna of the First Volunteer Cavalry, who were reported yesterday as among the dead or wounded, were unharmed, as was also Col. Wood, whom Adjt. Hall reported as mortally wounded.

Marcus Dennison Russell.

Sergt. Marcus Dennison Russell of Troop G, First United States Volunteer Infantry, who fell at the battle of La Quasina, was born in Troy thirty-two years ago. He was graduated from St. John's Military Academy, Sing Sing, and while there was an intimate friend of William Astor Chanler. He took a course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, but left before being graduated to become a member of the firm of C. H. Dauchy & Co. of Troy, wholesale dealers in oils, paints, and glass. In the Spring of 1894 he married Miss Mary McGavish of Tennessee.

He enlisted in the Sixth Separate Company, N. G., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1884, and served his term. On Jan. 1, 1889, he was appointed an aide de camp, with rank of Colonel, on the staff of Gov. David B. Hill, and he held the position until Gov. Hill retired from office.

Mr. Russell's family is spending the Summer at Warrensburg, Warren County, and is not supposed yet to have received the news of his death.

BLANCO'S INACCURATE REPORT.

MADRID, June 26. — Captain General Blanco telegraphs from Cuba that the American troops engaged in the Santiago combat were "the Twelfth and Seventh Infantry, four mounted squads of the First Cavalry, four squads of the Twelfth, and eight bodies of irregular troops." The Americans, Blanco's dispatch says, had twelve killed, including a Captain. The Spanish losses are not announced.

HAVANA, June 26.—The official accounts of the engagements in the Province of Santiago de Cuba on Thursday and Friday of last week represent that the American forces, supported by artillery, attacked the Spanish near Santiago de Cuba on the morning of the 23d, but were repelled with loss.

The Spanish losses on the 23d and 24th were one officer and eight soldiers killed and three officers and twenty-four soldiers wounded. The Americans in the combat of the 24th (Friday) alone had twelve killed, among these a Captain, and fifty wounded. Among the attacking forces were insurgent bands shouting "Cuba, Libre." In the two engagements the Americans alone sustained no fewer than eighty losses, killed and wounded.

On Friday, in front of Santiago, there were twenty-two American warships, in addition to supply vessels.

LONDON, June 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Gen. Blanco has cabled to Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, as follows: 'Continuing my account of what happened yesterday and to-day (Friday) at Santiago, Gen. Rubin's column, after concluding its operations was again attacked at midday and in the afternoon by the enemy's forces in large numbers, supported by artillery. The enemy again advanced to the attack this (Friday) morning, but were repulsed with numerous and visible losses. They were seen to be acting in concert with insurgent bands, and srouts were heard of "Viva Cuba Independiente."

"'In both days' fighting we lost eight men killed and three officers and twenty-four men wounded. The Colonel of the Puerto Rico Battalion, Commandant Andres Alcaniz and Colonel of Cavalry Domingo Borry, especially distinguished themselves. The fact of our not being able to take the offensive before receiving reinforcements from Manzanillo and also of the outer line of defenses at Santiago being weakened, induced Gen. Linares to retire and to entrench his men. This was effected without molestation from the enemy. Opposite Daiquiri twenty-two vessels and the fleet of transports remained in sight.'

"Further intelligence is anxiously awaited. Regarding the country between Sevilla and Santiago, all the topographical information we possess is that it is difficult of access. Admiral Sampson's amende honorable has somewhat calmed the violent indignation produced by the disgraceful calumny which imputed barbaric conduct to the Spanish troops. On all sides I hear the hope expressed that the United States Government will take all possible means to correct the erroneous impression made by Admiral Sampson's first dispatch."

Spend the Fourth at Saratoga—only $6.00 for the round trip. See New York Central Ticket Agents for particulars.—Adv.

IN SIGHT OF SANTIAGO

Our Men Within Hailing Distance of the Enemy's Outposts.

GARCIA MASSING HIS MEN.

6,000 Cubans Soon to Take Part In The Investment.

Everything May Be Ready To-morrow for a Decisive Battle with the Spaniards.

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HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. CHAFFEE, TWO MILES BEYOND SEVILLA, Sunday, June 26—Noon—By Associated Press Dispatch Boat, Port Antonio, Jamaica, Monday, June 27.—12:30 A. M.—The American troops are now within four miles of Santiago de Cuba. Two brigades of Brig. Gen. Lawton's division, in command of Gen. Chaffee and Col. R. H. Hall of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, last night and to-day moved forward past the village of Sevilla, where the Spaniards were expected to make a stand, and occupied the hills to the right and left.

Two miles beyond, far out in front of the American forces, and occupying the roads leading to Santiago, is a force of 1,500 Cubans under Gen. Carlos Gonzales. The entire Cuban army, under direction of Gen. Calixto Garcia, is massing for a co-operative attack on Santiago. Garcia, with 5,000 Cubans, is expected from the interior before nightfall, while from Aserraderos, twenty miles to the west of Santiago, 2,000 Cubans arrived to-day.

There are no Spaniards in the entire country between Daiquiri, where most of the American troops were landed, and Santiago. The retreat of the enemy, after yesterday's battle, apparently became a rout, which did not end until the fortifications around the city were reached. The transport Leona to-day brought to Juragua from Aserraderos nearly 2,000 insurgents, thoroughly armed, and plentifully supplied with ammunition. They are part of the army of Gen. Garcia, and have been sent to the front to join the insurgents already occupying the roads to Santiago.

LANDING ALMOST COMPLETED.

JURAGUA, June 25.—8 P. M.—The troops are all ashore to-night. The supplies are sufficient to enable the army to sustain a week's camping. There is a continual procession of small boats arriving off the beach through the pounding surf, and as one week's rations are already landed, it is believed the required supplies will all be ashore by Tuesday, the 28th.

The landing of troops, horses, and supplies has been extraordinary. With only one steam barge, and compelled to depend on treacherous small boats, Gen. Shafter has landed over 16,000 men, hundreds of horses and mules, and thousands of dollars worth of supplies on the exposed beaches, and only two men have lost their lives. Not more than fifty animals have been drowned, and scarcely a package of supplies has been lost. The officers generally are surprised at the smallness of loss of life and property. Gen. Shafter said to-day:

Gen. Shafter Well Satisfied.

"I am well satisfied with the progress that is being made. The disembarkation is slow, but, considering the limited facilities and the exposed nature of the landing places, the men have done well. I only await the landing of sufficient supplies to begin the movement on Santiago. I am unable to say when it will take place."

The following reports to Gen. Shafter from Generals at the front, dated this evening, show the conditions:

To Gen. Shafter:

I have just seen two negro boys who left Santiago this morning, (Saturday.) They report that the soldiers and citizens are very short of food. The soldiers and officers have seized all the food in the shops. They are killing young horses for food, and in the hospitals are subsisting on bread made of rice flour.

Three Spanish Generals took part in the fight at Sevilla yesterday. Five wagon-loads of wounded were carried into Santiago and many others wounded got there on horses or afoot.

We can see Morro Castle and the flag very distinctly from our position. The Cubans confirm the reports as to the fine character of the fortifications around the city. Seven lines of barbed wire are stretched around the trenches. The Spaniards have recently dug deep trenches around the entire city, connecting a series of small forts.

WHEELER.

To Gen. Shafter:

We can plainly see Santiago less than seven miles away. The country is level for six miles this side of the city, except for hills on the south, which extend to within a mile of Santiago. These hills now appear deserted. The country is fairly open, and it will not be difficult to move troops over it. Gen. Chaffee occupies Sevilla to-day.

YOUNG.

A Boastful Spaniard's Flight.

When the Americans took Daiquiri they found a letter partly written in the house of the Spanish commandant. It was addressed to the Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba, and had the tone of braggadocio. It read in part as follows:

"I am well fortified and prepared to resist all the forces the American pigs can bring against us."

Evidently at this point the American transports appeared, and the boasting Spanish officer ran off, leaving the letter half written.

Two thousand Cubans were transported to-day from Acerraderos to Altares. They were taken off shore in pontoons under the supervision of Gen. Ludlow, of the Engineers. They belonged to Gen. Calixto Garcia's force, and transporting them by water from the west to the east side of Santiago saved several days. It also saved unnecessary fighting. The Cubans will join the army's van.

NOT YET READY FOR BATTLE.

Washington Expects No News Until the Landing is Completed—Gen. Shafter's Course Praised.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Though many officials were at their desks in the War and Navy Departments to-day, there did not seem to be any expectation of important news. Secretary Alger explained this readily. As his view the army has completed one of the stages incident to the progress of a campaign, and is now effecting a new formation.

The reports show that there is only one road to Santiago, and that a poor one, from the point where the troops landed. Along this the army has been obliged to move in a single column. Strong reconnoitring forces were thrown out ahead and it was these that engaged in the action of Friday morning. They developed the presence of the enemy in force directly ahead and drove in their advance guards. Before undertaking a set battle our army must be formed in regular battle array, not single column front as it advanced along the road, but in broad open order across the country, the only feasible manner of conducting a battle successfully.

As part of this plan, the advance guard must halt and wait until the rear guard comes up. In the Secretary's opinion, this work was going on yesterday and to-day. The forces at Daiquiri were being hurried up to the front near Sevilla, where the Spaniards are supposed to be in force; the field artillery was being dragged up the rough mountain roads, and the Quartermaster was hurrying along the stores as fast as they could be landed from the transports. All this is very necessary work, but not such as would call for an official report from Gen. Shafter.

To say that the President and Secretary Alger are gratified with the success that has so far attended the progress of Shafter's campaign would be stating the case mildly. The President, in quick appreciation of Gen. Shafter's energy, has sent a cablegram congratulating him and the men composing his army on the excellent work they have done. The message could not be obtained here, the officials taking the ground that it would be proper for Gen. Shafter alone to make it public, but it is known to be couched in terms of praise.

Secretary Alger added his tribute to-day. He said he felt sure Shafter would prove himself to be a wise, brave, and prudent General. He was particularly impressed with one short statement in Shafter's dispatch, received yesterday, declaring that he wanted nothing, which the Secretary regarded as an evidence of the self-reliant character of the man.

Nevertheless, the Secretary is sending along reinforcements with all possible promptness. It is a good deal better, in his opinion, to have 1,000 too many soldiers than 1,000 too few. He believes Gen. Duffield's troops to the number of 1,300, which sailed four days ago from Newport News, will arrive at Daiquiri to-morrow, and within four days 1,300 more troops, which left Fort Monroe to-day, will be at the scene of action. In addition there will be a further movement of troops from Tampa to Santiago just as soon as the men and transports are ready. Possibly Gen. Miles may go with these. If the troops are not needed when they arrive, nothing will be lost, for they can be employed elsewhere, and will have the advantage of seasoning.

MEN SAIL TO AID SHAFTER.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 26.—The auxiliary cruiser Harvard, with the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment and two battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment, weighed anchor at 2:20 this afternoon, and is now at sea bound for Santiago.

The departure of the Harvard with the second expedition of reinforcements for Gen. Shafter was marked by a great patriotic demonstration. Practically all of the inhabitants assembled on the river front and gave vent to unbounded enthusiasm as the swift cruiser moved down the river. The cheers of the crowd ashore were taken up by the crew of the Minneapolis, which was anchored in the stream, and which saluted the Harvard as she passed, while the departing troops returned the noisy farewells by continued shouts, loud enough to terrify a Spanish army. The women on shore cheered with the men and waved their handkerchiefs until the transport, swarming with soldiers, had passed from view.

MEN TO LEAVE CAMP THOMAS.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga National Military Park, June 26.—It is no longer a question that a large force of troops are about to be ordered from Camp Thomas to the front. An order was issued by command of Major Gen. Brooke to-day which virtually amounts to an order for the movement of fifteen regiments to Cuba.

In accordance with this order the First Division of the First Corps and two brigades of the Second Division of the same corps will form an expeditionary force and are ordered to be immediately prepared and equipped for active field service. The following brigades are included in this order:

First Brigade, commanded by Gen. Earnest and composed of the Eighth Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, and Fifth Illinois.

Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. Sanger, and composed of the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, and the Fourth Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade, commanded by Gen. Wiley and composed of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Wisconsin, and First New Hampshire.

Second Division, First Corps, First Brigade, commanded by Col. Gardner, and composed of the Thirty-first Michigan, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, and First Georgia.

Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. McKee, and composed of the First West Virginia, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, and Twelfth New York.

LINARES REPORTS HIS FLIGHT.

MADRID, June 26.—Further extracts from the dispatch of Gen. Linares, commanding the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba, have been published. Linares cabled:

"The enemy's disembarkation continues in a bay in the mining districts, which, after destroying the village, we had to abandon, owing to the fleet keeping up an incessant fire on us from their heavy guns at a distance of 2,000 meters. Our infantry is being entrenched, and we are taking away all war material with us."

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, June 27.—The morning papers are unanimous in praising the pluck and fighting qualities which the Americans have displayed in the skirmishes before Santiago de Cuba. After the scare caused by rating too cheaply the Spaniards' knowledge of bushfighting, which cost the Americans dearly, the experience probably will teach

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN'S FLEET AT PORT SAID

Believed in Madrid that It Is Going to the Philippines.

ITS DESTINATION UNCERTAIN

Reported However, That Admiral Camara is Awaiting Orders.

Washington Officials Doubt that He Has Any Intention of Sailing for Manila.

PORT SAID, June 26.—Admiral Camara's squadron is in the harbor awaiting orders. It consists of the battleship Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship; the iron-clad Emperador Carlos Quintos, two armored cruisers, three torpedo boats, and five transports, carrying 4,000 troops.

LONDON, June 26.—Lloyds agent at Port Said telegraphs that the squadron consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos Quintos, the torpedo-boat destroyers Osado, Audaz, and Proserpina, the transports Patriota and Buenos Ayres, and the Isla de Panay, Colon, Covadonga, Rapido, and San Francisco.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Admiral Camara's squadron will occupy two days in traversing the Suez Canal. The canal dues will amount to £52,000, ($250,000.) It is asserted that some liners have been detailed to provision the fleet on the way out."

There is much comment on Admiral Camara's presence at Port Said, and the general view is that he probably is waiting for fresh instructions from Madrid.

Few believe that he will ever reach Manila or Iloilo, which is regarded as a more likely destination, owing to coaling difficulties. A dispatch from Cairo says:

"If Admiral Camara coals at Port Said he would not, under the neutrality laws, be allowed to enter the Suez Canal. It is supposed if he traverses the canal that he will endeavor to obtain coal at Obock, on the Gulf of Aden."

In any event the matter is regarded as of no importance, since it is recognized that he can do nothing to interfere with the American operations or retard the fall of Manila.

CAIRO, June 26.—Admiral Camara has not yet asked permission to coal at Port Said.

MADRID, June 26, 5 P. M.—The arrival of the Spanish fleet at Port Said causes no surprise here, Admiral Camara having announced that he was going to the Philippines.

Port Said is a seaport of Egypt at the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal, and is situated on a low, narrow, and treeless strip of land on its western side. It owes its existence to the canal—1859-1869. The town was connected with Ismalia by rail over ten years ago. Its population is something over 20,000.

WASHINGTON WATCHING CAMARA.

Suggestion that Spain May Be Looking for Better Terms of Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Notwithstanding the report of the arrival of Admiral Camara's squadron at Port Said, the officials here still doubt that the vessels are bound for the Philippines. Rumors reach here, unconfirmed as yet, that the only ironclads in the squadron, the Pelayo and Don Carlos V., have left the squadron and returned to Spain, so that Camara no longer possesses a force that would threaten Dewey. If this be so, either the Spaniards have realized the folly of leaving their home ports unprotected or they have received information from the British Government that the navigation of the Suez Canal

pared to augment the submarine defenses, and additional guns have been mounted.

LONDON, June 27.—The London Times, in an editorial article, expresses surprise that the United States has not already sent a flying squadron to the Spanish coast.

NO WARSHIPS SOLD TO SPAIN.

Merchantmen Perhaps Secured for Conversion Into Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The notice from Spain that the Government of that country has succeeded in purchasing three powerful armored cruisers gains not the slightest credence here. No European nation possessing such vessels dare be guilty of the violation of neutrality involved in the making of such a sale. If any vessels have been obtained, it is probable they were only merchantmen, bought with a purpose to convert them into armed transports by the addition of a few guns.

The Spanish Terror Repaired.

LONDON, June 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The torpedo boat destroyer Terror has satisfactorily finished repairing at San Juan de Puerto Rico."

OBJECTION TO THE CANTEEN.

Asbury Park People Meet and Make a Protest.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 26.—The report that beer was being shipped to the Third New Jersey Volunteers at Fort Hancock led to a public meeting held here today to protest against this practice in general and especially in the case of the Third Regiment, one company of which hails from this place. Addresses were made by Senator Bradley and several local clergymen. The following letter to Lieut. Col. McCrea, commanding the detachment, was adopted:

We are creditably informed that in your command at Fort Hancock a canteen service has been established. This is to the great grief of the personal friends of the soldiers, as we believe it to be a great detriment to the service, as well as disastrous to the habits of the soldiers; constantly placing, as it does, before men the temptation to drunkenness, hard to resist away from the influence of friends and home. Therefore we, undersigned, being duly solicitous for the honor of our country's flag, in the efficiency of our soldiery, as well as their personal welfare, do most earnestly pray that you use your prerogative, as many others have done to the great joy and satisfaction of the country, in dispensing with canteen service under your jurisdiction. By so doing you will secure the lasting gratitude of the great body of our State and Nation.

It was resolved that if this appeal did not prove effective, an appeal would be sent to Col. Lee, and then to Washington.

Benefit for Soldiers' Families.

Bourke Cockran has volunteered to speak at the entertainment to be given at Carnegie Hall on July 6 under the auspices of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association. This association has relieved much distress caused by the sudden departure of our men. Mr. Cockran has selected as his topic "The American Soldier." The committee having this entertainment in charge is endeavoring to obtain the services of several musical artists.

The Gwynn at Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 26.—The torpedo boat Gwynn, bound for Newport News, by the inside route stopped here to-day to take on a pilot to take her through the Raritan River and Canal.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

New Tax on Beer Discussed—Several Delegates Want Mass Meetings Called to Protest Against It.

The new war tax on beer was the subject of an animated discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

Delegate McCabe of the goldbeaters said he wished to speak upon a subject that now concerned almost all the working people, for nearly all of them drank beer.

"Here we now have a new tax on beer," he said, "and some one has to pay the tax. The brewer says he won't, and piles it upon the saloon keeper, and the saloon keeper also declares that it will not come out of his pocket. The result is that more foam and less beer is put into the glass, and when beer is sold by the pint the pint is dearer and smaller. Just think of a small pint of beer, measuring a little over three glasses, for 15 cents, when the old pint of nearly five glasses cost only 10 cents.

"I do not drink any beer myself, but I am speaking of the great majority of workingmen to whom beer is a necessity, just as tea is a necessity to old ladies, and it seems to me as though workingmen and old ladies will have to bear nearly the entire burden of the war tax.

"Thousands of workingmen say they will stop drinking beer altogether, and I really think that many are drinking less beer, for when several delegates entered a saloon the saloonkeeper said: 'Here come those workingmen. They are not drinking now or they would be spouting.' The Central Labor Union ought to take up this matter and enter a vigorous protest against this war tax on the poor workingmen."

"Yes, the new war tax has already produced an effect upon the sale of beer," said Delegate Meisel of the bartenders. "Less beer is being sold, and several bartenders have already been discharged on this account. I move that mass meetings be called to protest against the tax."

"The brewers say that should the saloonkeeper combine and refuse to pay the tax they will devise means not to pay it out of their own pockets by reducing the wages of their employes," said Delegate Pommer of the journeymen brewers. "So the workingmen will have to pay the tax, anyhow."

"It is time to rise against the fraud and rascality in Washington," remarked Delegate George Washington Jones of the clothing cutters. "The central labor organizations throughout the country should be urged to hold mass meetings to protest against the iniquity in Washington. They are maintaining a large army now, and the workingmen do not know what it is for. They will use the soldiers to shoot down the workingmen."

Delegate Nash of the slate and metal roofers took offense at Jones's last words, and exclaimed, "Have I come here to listen to anarchy? It is the Anarchists and Socialists who are talking in that manner, but they cannot prove what they say."

"I am surprised to hear Brother Jones, who bears the name of the Father of His Country, talk in such a disloyal manner," said Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians.

A delegate in the rear of the hall said, "Workingmen should drink as much beer as possible, and help to pay the war tax. Drinking plenty of beer is a very patriotic action at present. We should do all we can to help along the Government to support the soldiers who are fighting."

"I don't see why the poor man who drinks beer should pay all the tax, while the rich man who drinks champagne is exempt," remarked another delegate.

"Oh, the rich are doing their share in this war," said Delegate Farley of the tilelayers' helpers. "A rich man was killed the other day. They are fighting just as well as the others."

Robert Winston, the walking delegate of the Knights of Labor faction of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, said he wished to clear himself of aspersions cast upon him when he served on a committee of the Central Labor Union. A bill, he said, had been got up by Mrs. Lowell and the Social Reform Club to place dry goods stores under the inspection of the Factory Inspectors. Delegates Winston, Pallas, and Downs were appointed by the Central Labor Union a committee to investigate the manner in which dry goods employes were treated, and they returned a report very favorable to the employers, who, they said, treated the men and women in their employ very well.

After making the report, continued Mr. Winston, certain people charged the committee with having been bribed by the dry goods merchants to make that report, as it opposed the bill. The charges, Mr. Winston went on to say, were false, and he asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter, as the charges both annoyed and hurt him.

A motion to appoint an investigating committee was made, and after some wrangling it was adopted, and Delegates Jones, Ryan, and Farley were appointed on it.

Letter Carriers' Association.

Branch No. 36 of the National Association of Letter Carriers met yesterday to elect delegates to the General Convention of the association which will be held in Toledo, Ohio, on Sept. 5. Seventy delegates were elected. It was decided to establish a reserve fund in connection with the Mutual Benefit Fund that allows mortuary claims to the relatives of deceased members.

TORREY'S TRAIN WRECKED

Four of the Rough Riders Killed and Fifteen Injured, One Fatally.

THE COLONEL SLIGHTLY HURT

Rear-End Collision at Tupelo, Miss.—Troops Were on the Way to Jacksonville, Fla.

TUPELO, Miss., June 26.—A railway accident occurred at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon, in which three soldiers of Col. Torrey's regiment of Rough Riders and a colored porter lost their lives and fifteen were injured, including Col. Torrey.

The Dead.

Those killed are:
GORDAN, ——, colored porter.
JOHNSON, SAM, Troop C.
LENIHAN, CORNELIUS, Troop C.
WALLACE, WILLIE B., Troop A.
GIMMER, ——, Troop L.

The Injured.

Those injured are:
AARON, JOSEPH, Troop C, back sprained.
DAVIS, HIRAM F., Troop C, ankle sprained.
EVANS, ARTHUR, Troop E, hip dislocated.
GARDNER, GEORGE, Troop C, hip hurt.
GROVENOR, WILL, Troop C, leg bruised.
HODGE, WALLACE, Troop G, ankle broken.
MAPES, HENRY S., Troop C, both legs cut off; internal injuries; will die.
PERKINS, E., Troop L, both hips jammed.
RAWLS, ——, engineer of second section; internal injuries.
ROBBINS, W. H., Troop A, ankle dislocated.
SCHENCK, —, Troop C, leg badly bruised.
STELTZ, HENRY, Troop C, leg broken.
STALEY, R. D., Troop M, elbow dislocated.
TORREY, Col., feet and head bruised.
WIDEMAR, RUDOLPH, officers' mess cook, back strained.
WILKINSON, JOSEPH, Troop L, slightly injured.

A portion of Col. Torrey's regiment, carried in two sections of a train, was en route from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Jacksonville, Fla., via the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad. The first section stopped here to take water and had whistled to start on when the second section rounded a sharp curve in the track just before the town is reached and dashed into the first section.

In the rear of the first section was the sleeper Seville, containing Col. Torrey and his regimental staff. This car was completely demolished, yet, strange to say, every inmate escaped unscathed except the Colonel.

Col. Torrey was in the stateroom of the sleeping car, which was separated from the engine of the second section by a short caboose. The force of the impact carried the first section forward 300 yards. When the train stopped Col. Torrey found himself outside beneath the wreckage, and, although his feet were badly bruised, he managed to clamber up the embankment. His other injuries are several bruises about the head.

The chief fatalities occurred in a coach in the centre of the first section, which carried Troop C from Laramie, Wyo. This coach was completely telescoped, and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath the masses of timbers, broken car seats, and other débris.

In the second section one baggage car was thrown into the ditch, but in this train few were hurt and none dangerously.

Action on the part of the soldiers was immediate to save their imperiled comrades, and with axes and ropes and buckets of water they tore away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead and quench the fire which had started in the sleeper Seville, which was a mass of broken wreckage covering a steaming, hissing engine. The wounded were removed to a vacant building in the town.

The train contained Troops A, C, E, L, G, and M of Col. Torrey's regiment. The soldiers killed and injured are from Wyoming.

The regiment had the misfortune to meet with a wreck in the yards at St. Joseph, Mo., Friday, in which two of the train crew were killed, and at St. Louis Saturday one of the soldiers was accidentally killed by being suffocated and falling from the train in the long tunnel at that place.

The fault of to-day's accident probably lies with the engineer of the second section, who was running too fast and too near the first section.

Not a horse was injured, though some of the stock cars were badly smashed.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS WANTED.

May Leave Brown University to Become Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—President Harper of the University of Chicago and President F. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University have met and thoroughly discussed the proposition to have President Andrews accept the Superintendency of the Chicago Public Schools. President Harper came here for that particular purpose. It is stated upon the authority of a close personal friend of these well-known educators that it now only requires the formal vote of the School Board election to have Dr. Andrews accept, and retire from Brown.

Dr. Harper has not only used his personal and friendly influence with Dr. Andrews to induce him to accept, but he came to Providence well fortified with letters from the most influential and wealthy citizens of Chicago.

Dr. Andrews will leave to-morrow for Omaha, where he will read an educational paper at the exposition, and after that he will visit Chicago.

Think the Swimmer Drowned.

A young man wearing a blue suit went to the pier at the foot of West One Hundred and Eighth Street last night, took off his clothing, and dived into the water. Several men on the pier thought it strange when the man did not appear after an hour, and got a policeman, who took charge of the clothing, concluding that the swimmer had been drowned. In the coat pocket was found a card bearing the name and address John Melody, 115 West Sixty-second Street. The police were not able to find out whether or not such a man lived at the address given, as no attention was paid to repeated rings at the bell there.

Philippine Republic Impossible.

LONDON, June 27.—The Times editorially declares that the establishment of a Philippine Republic under American protection is "impossible, the mixed races there being quite incapable of self-government."

Illinois Soldier Shot.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 25.—Private Charles Burkart of Company A, Second Illinois, was shot to-day by a negro connected with the regiment. The injuries are not considered fatal.

A Suspicion.

"Humph!" exclaimed the young woman with a sailor hat. "They talk about actresses losing diamonds and resorting to other old expedients in order to become prominent."

"What's the matter now?" inquired the young woman with her.

"Here's another item about another clergyman who refuses to believe the whale swallowed Jonah."—Washington Star.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

IN SIGHT OF SANTIAGO

Continued from Page 1.

them a useful lesson for the future. This is the burden of the general opinion. The Times, reviewing the operations, says:

"So far the advance of the expeditionary force has been as rapid as could be expected. Unless, however, Gen. Linares has strangely neglected to make use of the ample time available, Gen. Shafter's force will shortly find itself in front of an intrenched position strongly held.

"In spite of the amazing revelations of military incompetence which have come from Manila, it is not easy to believe that such a position as Santiago can be simply rushed by a strong advance guard. Admiral Cervera's dispatches and the landing of his crews, however, seem to indicate that the situation is critical.

"Meanwhile the American troops can hardly be in condition to undertake battle against great odds. The spirit that animates them may fairly be trusted to carry them through the coming difficulties, but the strain upon their health, imposed by forced marches in an extremely hot climate, immediately after disembarkation, is necessarily considerable. It must be remembered that they were practically unopposed in landing. As a Spanish garrison was never able to hold its own against the insurgents in the open country around Santiago, it was certain that Gen. Linares could not attempt to oppose the American landing.

"The fall of Santiago will undoubtedly produce a moral effect at Madrid, but these operations are wholly subordinate, and, but for Spain's financial and other weaknesses, would not materially affect the issue of the war."

TO LAND THE SIEGE TRAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Naval officials are gratified with Gen. Shafter's expression of appreciation of the assistance he has received from Admiral Sampson. Assistant Secretary Allen has been striving earnestly to procure for the General the tenders he desires for landing the heavier supplies of the army and the siege train. He has just secured several colliers at Key West, which, on account of their light draught, will serve admirably as tenders. These have been ordered to steam with all speed for Daiquiri. They should reach there by Wednesday.

They are not fitted with heavy derricks, such as the tenders carry, but have material aboard which will enable Sampson's sailors to convert them speedily into powerful lifting machines, capable of handling the heaviest cannon carried by the expedition.

WORK OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, received a dispatch last night from Lieut. Col. Allen, in charge of the signal corps with Shafter's army. He said nothing about the military operations, but announced that he was about to extend his line of telegraphic communication westward from Playa del Este to Aguadores, which is only half a dozen miles east of Morro Castle, and very much nearer the American army. This will be done by a shore cable which already exists between the two points. A field telegraphic service has already been dispatched from Tampa, so that in the course of a few days at most Gen. Shafter will have a telegraphic instrument in his own tent, putting him in direct communication with Washington.

The little band of signal corps men have been doing some of the most energetic and exhausting work of the campaign. The cable operators are also deserving of the greatest praise. There are only two of them at the cable terminus, which means turns of twelve hours each of the hardest kind of work, under the most trying conditions of weather. Gen. Greely already has taken steps to have them assisted by other operators as soon as the latter can be gotten there.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 26.—A Cuban agent who has arrived at Falmouth, Jamaica, in an open sailboat, after a two days' passage from the vicinity of Manzanillo, reports that 5,000 Spanish troops from Manzanillo and the westward are marching toward Santiago to reinforce the Spanish soldiers there.

MADRID, June 26.—It is hoped in official circles that the Spanish forces will be able to defend Santiago until Gen. Pando's reenforcements arrive there by forced marches. The Americans are advancing in three columns, via Alceres, Firmega, and Juragua, flanked by insurgents, in order to force the Spanish positions at Sevilla and Gran Pona.

FALSE SPANISH REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A story printed by an English newspaper of the killing of Capt. "Bob" Evans and some of his men in the conning tower of the Iowa by a shell of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya is pronounced at the Navy Department to be a cruel canard. No word has been received from Sampson to-day, and, with a cable line near him, it is not imagined for a moment that he would fail to report immediately an occurrence of such gravity. The report originated in a Spanish source, and the officials of the War and Navy Departments are expecting that numbers of canards will be put afloat throughout the campaign.

The Spaniards proved their alertness at this work yesterday. The War Department, following the satisfactory example set by the Navy Department, has instituted a system of bulletins for the benefit of the public, giving quick and concise information of important happenings. The first of these bulletins made its appearance yesterday, giving Shafter's brief account of the driving in of the Spanish outposts. The newspapers had scarcely received this information before the Spaniards got out a bulletin from Capt. Gen. Blanco, announcing the repulse of the American forces. The War Department officials are somewhat discouraged at the prospect of having to meet this sort of bulletin service with a simple recital of cold facts.

SAMPSON'S FLEET WAITING.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 25, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26.—While the army advances the main portion of the fleet lies patiently in front of Morro Castle awaiting its opportunity. Before the end of next week the fate of Santiago and Admiral Cervera should be decided. By that time it is believed the Spanish troops will have been forced back upon the city and defeated in a decisive engagement. Simultaneously the forts at the mouth of the harbor should be captured, under cover of a naval bombardment.

Three things will then be left to Cervera—to surrender with his ships, to surrender after destroying his ships, or to make a dash out to sure destruction. He may forestall fate by making an attempt to get out of the harbor before the army accomplishes its end. The first Spanish ship to appear off Morro Castle would be sunk within fifteen minutes. Nothing in Admiral Cervera's fleet could survive the concentrated fire of all the battleships in the navy and three of the best cruisers.

The general opinion among naval experts is that Santiago will be burned by the Spanish troops before they surrender; that Admiral Cervera will destroy his ships, and that he will then submit to the enemy. If this supposition be correct, the whole work should be accomplished in a week. It is hardly likely that the army can effect its purpose without considerable loss, although its superiority in numbers, calibre, and generalship insures an ultimate sweeping victory.

There is every possibility that the Spanish troops may surrender independently of Admiral Cervera. If the Spanish Admiral should insist upon thus prolonging the agony, he would be subjected to a fire from his own forts and the army siege guns. If these proved ineffective, the harbor mouth would be dragged, the mines removed, Admiral Sampson's ships would enter, and Admiral Cervera would be finished off.

All the convoy ships except the battleship Indiana, which is off the harbor, are coaling at Guantanamo. The Hornet has gone on blockade duty on the south coast. This morning the Gloucester shelled a Spanish party that was working at the railroad trestles east of El Morro. The Yorktown arrived this morning from Norfolk.

CASUALTIES ON THE TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Last Wednesday, while the troops of Gen. Shafter's army were landing near Daiquiri, Admiral Sampson, with the idea of diverting the attention of the Spaniards from the landing, made a demonstration with the battleship Texas at Cabanas, about five miles east of Guantanamo. The Texas engaged the west battery of Cabanas for several hours. During the engagement a shell from the battery struck the Texas, killing one man and injuring several others. To-night the Navy Department received this dispatch from Admiral Sampson:

Playa del Estes, June 26.

The following is a list of casualties on the Texas, June 22:

Killed.

Apprentice FRANK J. BLAKELY.

Seriously Wounded.

Apprentice RAYMOND RUSSELL.

Slightly Wounded.

GEORGE FRANCIS MULLIN.
Seaman RUDOLPH EARL ENGEL.
Seaman HUGH AMOS LEE.
Landsman JOHN EMORY LIVELY.
Coxswain JOHN J. SIMONSON.
Apprentice JOHN EDWARD NELSON.
Seaman ARVID SJOGVIST.

SAMPSON.

English People Held in Santiago.

LONDON, June 27.—The Kingston correspondent of The Times says:

"A lady telegraphs from Santiago de Cuba that she is unable to obtain permission from the Spanish authorities to allow a vessel to go there from Jamaica to take away her family and others."

THE PRAIRIE TO SAIL TO-DAY.

The Auxiliary Cruiser Will Carry a Large Cargo of Coal.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which has been at Tompkinsville since Monday, will sail to-day. She has been coaling and taking on ammunition and stores. She has received orders which detach her from the North Atlantic patrolling fleet and directing her to proceed at full speed to Key West.

It was hoped the cruiser would get away yesterday, but considerable coaling remained to be done, and at the last moment it was found the sailing would have to be delayed. Gangs of men worked all day yesterday getting coal into the hold. The Prairie will carry sufficient coal to last her at cruising speed for thirty-five days.

BRAVERY OF PRIVATE PETER.

A Soldier at Sandy Hook Risks His Life at a Fire.

During the heavy thunder storm of Saturday night, when the dock was on fire and the flames were licking the sides of a scow on which were two loaded torpedo mines, Robert Peter of Company A, New Jersey Volunteers, ran to Lieut. McGregor of the Engineer Corps and asked to be ordered to cut the ropes.

The officer said the danger was too great, as the boat was loaded with explosives, and two mines containing 102 pounds of dynamite each lay on the dock enveloped in the flames. "Give us the order, Lieutenant. We will cut the ropes; or allow us to go without the order," said Peter.

The officer's silence was accepted as consent, and Peter and his companions—Arthur Crowell and Thomas Ortell—dashed forward, severed the hawser, and set the boat adrift, saving the boat and its cargo, and much other property and lives, which probably would have been lost had the mines been exploded. They returned from their daring trip just before the mines stored on the dock exploded. The explosion was heard for miles around.

Private Peter is receiving congratulations on all sides, and it is expected that he will get a promotion.

SERVICES FOR CATHOLICS.

Priests Near Camps to Minister to Men of That Faith.

Since the time that troops began going into camp complaints have been received by the Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops that it has been difficult to get the consent of commanding officers to permit Catholic priests to hold services for the benefit of soldiers who are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. Some of the Archbishops and Bishops communicated with Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington.

Archbishops Ryan of Philadelphia and Corrigan of New York have received word that the Apostolic Delegate had the matter put before Secretary of War Alger, with the result that the Secretary has promised to issue an order immediately bearing on the subject. This order will be that the commanders of regiments shall give every facility for Catholic priests in the vicinity of camps to minister to the men, in cases where there is no chaplain of that belief attached to the command.

THE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT.

SEA GIRT, June 26.—The 950 volunteers now in camp spent a quiet Sunday, there being no drills during the day. Hundreds of visitors arrived during the afternoon, and were permitted to wander about the camp.

There being no Chaplain in camp, divine service was omitted. Gen. Stryker, accompanied by Col. Oliphant, drove over to Manasquan and attended service at the Presbyterian Church. Corp. Brooke marched nearly 100 members of the First Regiment to Spring Lake, where the Rev. Father McLaughlin said mass for their benefit.

Gov. Voornees spent the day in Elizabeth, but returned to camp this evening. To-morrow he will issue the call for the new regiment of infantry, to be raised by the State under President McKinley's second call.

A suburban auxiliary to the Red Cross Society will be formed at the cottage of Charles B. Alexander, Rumson Bluff, Seabright, on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., by the cottagers of Long Branch, Monmouth Beach, and Seabright, and Gov. Voorhees has been invited to attend.

The twenty-five recruits for Company L, First Battalion, Third Regiment, have been mustered and uniformed, and will be sent to Pompton Lakes to-morrow in charge of Lieut. House. Gen. Stryker expects to have the 850 recruits needed to fill the quota of the three regiments mustered by Tuesday evening, and they will be sent to their regiments the following day.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK PAID.

NEWPORT, June 26.—The members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, camped at Fort Adams, have been paid the money due them from the State of New York, Assistant Paymaster Charles A. Sprague paying the men off. Col. Eddy allowed all but the company on guard to visit Newport, and at least 700 men took advantage of their leave, and spent their money freely for food, clothing, and shoes, while many sought out the express office and sent money home.

The behavior of the men was excellent, and only six became intoxicated, these being cared for by the police, who released them as soon as they had recovered. A party of 200 soldiers went to Fall River on the new electric road, while others saw the sights of Newport.

A citizens' movement was started yesterday to give the Forty-seventh a collation on the Fourth of July, in conjunction with the committee on the Fourth of July celebration, and already a large supply of money has been secured for this purpose. The ladies of Newport have volunteered to serve the collation to the regiment.

APPREHENSION IN MADRID

Fear Is Expressed that Marshal Martinez Campos Will Attempt a Dictatorship.

QUEEN REGENT'S SITUATION

Directions Sent from Vienna to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Regarding Her Personal Safety—Talk of Cabinet Changes.

LONDON, June 27.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The latest advices from Madrid indicate that there is ground for the apprehension that Marshal Martinez Campos soon will issue a pronunciamento and attempt a dictatorship.

"Minute directions have been sent to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Madrid, Count Dubsky, regarding the personal safety of the Queen Regent. The latest news from Madrid is that the situation is so serious that several Cabinet meetings have been held in a desperate attempt to avert a crisis."

The Rome correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Pope, disquieted by the Carlist rumors, summoned one of the leaders to Rome incognito, receiving him privately. The latter assured the Pope that the Carlists had no intention of attacking the reigning dynasty, but were resolved to combat any attempt to proclaim a republic.

"The Pope lately wrote the Queen Regent advising her on no account to abdicate, because to do so would be to encourage the enemies of the dynasty."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The agitation which attended the closing of the Cortes is already forgotten in the anxiety as to events in Cuba. The air is full of rumors, but I am assured by the most competent authorities that for the present at least neither Señor Sagasta nor any other Minister will resign."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government is exceedingly anxious and Ministers do not disguise their belief that the situation is of the gravest character."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Señor Sagasta yesterday said: 'The rumors about peace negotiations and the conditions for ending hostilities are utterly groundless. The time has not arrived for speaking of peace.'"

MADRID, June 26.—The Cabinet held a long session to-day for the purpose of devising national defences, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, endeavoring to persuade his colleagues to defer the consideration of domestic questions. Changes in the Ministry were discussed.

The Queen Regent has sanctioned the various measures which were adopted by the Cortes.

The tone of the newspaper press is despondent, and many journals bemoan the fact that the powers have abandoned Spain while she is defending their cause. They say that France, having received commercial concessions from Washington, remains indifferent, while Germany keeps in the background and Russia uses Spain as a cat's-paw in her diplomacy. Spain must in no case, the papers declare, accept the intervention of Europe. It would be better to treat directly with the enemy.

El Imparcial, in an article which has created a sensation, urges direct negotiations with America for peace, when the time comes, on the ground that Spain can get better terms from America's generosity, "as America will be only too delighted to dispense with European intervention."

The article reflects the growing resentment against the powers.

Spanish Gold Reserve Weakened.

LONDON, June 27.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"I am told that, besides the new issue of 1,500,000 pesetas in paper 1,000,000 pesetas in withdrawn notes have been reissued in an underhand way, and that about a third of the gold reserve in the Bank of Spain has been quietly withdrawn for payment in England—an amount near £6,000,000."

Paris Talks Plainly to Spain.

PARIS, June 26.—The Temps says:

"The hour has struck for the Spaniards to abandon all illusions and to save the country by strong measures."

REICHSTAG LITTLE CHANGED.

BERLIN, June 26.—The nearly completed returns in the second ballotings show that the next Reichstag will be practically constituted as was its predecessor, with slight modifications. The provincial returns give the Socialists a better position than seemed possible on Saturday. The Socialists have fifty-six seats, being a total gain of eight, which, however, is disproportionate to their largely increased poll.

As against their severe reverses at Dortmund, Stettin, Brandenburg, Plauen, and Solingen, they can set victories where they never before were represented—in country districts in the east and south of Germany, including the Capitals of Hesse and Baden.

The progress of Socialism in Wurtemberg and such strongholds of reaction as East Prussia, Upper Silesia, Mecklenburg, and various agricultural districts in Saxony, Brunswick, and elsewhere, is remarkable. The election of three prominent bimetallists, Herr Kardorff, Dr. Arendt, and Count von Klinckowstrom, is noteworthy, especially as the last named is regarded as the probable future leader of the Conservative Party.

Master Workman Hicks Explains.

General Master Workman Hicks of the Knights of Labor, who is also District Master Workman of Builders and Constructors' District Assembly 253, has issued a circular to the members of 253 explaining his action in suspending several locals of that organization. He had ordered certain walking delegates who happened to be Knights of Labor to order strikes against housesmiths, who, he said, were doing the work of metal lathers. The metal lathers belong to District Assembly 253, and the housesmiths are affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates. So when the walking delegates received the order from Mr. Hicks they did not feel it their duty to declare strikes against one of their affiliated unions and they refused to obey. Mr. Hicks in his explanation says that the housesmiths and metal lathers had signed an agreement which provided that all metal lathing should be done by the Metal Lathers' Union. He adds that the district assembly has the right to control all locals affiliated with it.

Post Office Clerks' Convention.

The members of New York Branch No. 187, National Association of Post Office Clerks, yesterday elected six delegates to their National convention, which will be held in Detroit in September. There were fourteen candidates, and the following were elected: John J. Cahill of the order department, John J. Cordell of Branch O, P. M. Drew of the Third Division, Edward H. Harrens of the registry department, Richard M. Jeroloman of the registry departments, and William Wallace of the registry department.

No business man, no professional man, no student, can afford to be without Webster's International Dictionary, which is recognized as standard authority by the Supreme Court of the United States and all the State Supreme Courts, the Government Printing Office, the Executive departments, schoolbook publishers, and by all leading educators.—Adv.

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN

British Consular Reports Show the Increase Is Larger than Any Other Country's.

OUR FACILITIES ARE GREATER

Orders for Machinery Filled in as Many Weeks as Months Are Required in England, and We Are Only Beginning.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The growth of American commerce with Japan, and especially of American exports to that country is discussed at considerable length in a recent number of the British Diplomatic and Consular Reports just received by the Bureau of Statistics. The statement is in the form a report from A. H. Lay, Assistant Japanese Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Tokio.

The report discusses the foreign trade of Japan during the year 1897, and after showing that Great Britain's imports into Japan increased in 1897 by about 5 per cent. and that those from Germany amounted to only 8 per cent. of the total instead of 10 per cent. as in the previous year, says:

The United States has acquired a very largely increased share of both the import and export trade, the values of her imports and exports having risen no less than 57 and 55 per cent., respectively.

The table giving the total imports into and exports from Japan by countries shows that the imports from the United States increased £1,024,859, against £322,488 increase from Great Britain, £639,915 increase from British India, £10,430 increase from Germany, £637,751 increase from China, £222,505 increase from Hongkong, and a decrease of £304,051 in the imports from France. It will thus be seen that the increase in imports from the United States into Japan was greater in 1897 than from any other country.

Discussing the details of the gains made by the United States in imports into Japan, the report says:

The increase in the import of raw cotton amounted to 31,941 tons to the total value of £989,573. From British India comes the largest supply, namely, 180,063,600 pounds; China was next with 65,482,930 pounds; then the United States, with 46,365,097 pounds. French India sent 2,191,200 pounds. The United States shows much the largest increase, owing to the fall in quotations for American cotton caused by the unusual largeness of the crop.

Iron, Rails, Nails, and Kerosene.

Pig iron imported amounted to 3,570 tons more than in 1896, and prices have increased to a large extent owing to heavier freights. In pig iron the United States appears for the first time, being credited with a value of £6,130 as against £83,071 worth from Great Britain. American iron does not appear to have met with very much favor, "Redcar" or other British brands being preferred. So far the shipments have been experimental, but it is understood that large quantities will arrive monthly in future, shipped in combination with cotton cargoes from Pensacola.

Rails have been imported very largely, but here Great Britain's share is decreasing, while that of other countries, excepting France, is increasing, and as recent large contracts have been obtained mostly by the United States, it is probable that 1898 will see a still less proportion of this trade in the hands of British makers. It has always been alleged that American manufacturers or the suppliers lost money on these rail contracts, but judging by their persistent bidding for the business, this would not appear to be correct. * * * Nails from the United States have practically driven out of the market those from Germany and Belgium, but insufficiency of packing has caused much loss on wire nails shipped overland by way of Pacific ports. * *

The demand for kerosene is still increasing, about 6,000,000 gallons more than in 1896 having been imported. Stocks at the end of the year were not large. About 70 per cent. of the oil was American, 23 per cent. Russian, and 7 per cent. Langkat.

Trade Carefully Developed.

Commenting further upon the gains made by the United States in the sales of her products and manufactures to Japan, the report says:

The appearance of the United States as a serious competitor with Europe was mentioned in the last report. In 1896 this was attributed to the prevailing depression in the States, but the same reason will not account for the continued growth of this competition in 1897, and other causes must be sought.

In the first place it would seem that the period of prosperity experienced in the States until about 1893 or 1894 ended with a considerable overproduction in every branch of manufacture. The depression which ensued brought about an era of economy and stimulated the development of labor-saving machinery and appliances of every description, and by their adoption the American maker has been able not only to meet the lower prices offered to him by his own countrymen, but in many cases to create a demand abroad by selling his surplus at cost price and thus freeing the home market from any excess.

In the second place, the development of an export trade from the United States has been taken up by large combinations of varied interests, having as their object the collection and dissemination of such practical information respecting the world's requirements as will lead to an extension of commerce. These institutions stand ready to furnish gratis all details with regard to the resources and industries of the States, and there can be little doubt that this broad and comprehensive policy is of incalculable assistance to those concerned in American trade. Another point to be considered is the development of direct steamship lines from New York, whereas formerly goods were sent to Liverpool or London for transshipment to Japan.

Further Encroachment Expected.

While the relative growth of Japan's imports from the United States shows a very large increase in recent years, the amount of exports from Great Britain has increased by a larger total value; but it must be borne in mind that the American invasion has only just commenced; that the ground has been prepared for large extensions in the future, and that unless some unforseen changes take place the tendency will be toward encroachment upon the trade hitherto belonging to Great Britain. A glance at the figures given below will show how rapidly the import trade to Japan of the United States is growing, particularly in machinery, locomotives, and railway material—articles for which the United Kingdom has hitherto held a monopoly.

This portion of the report cannot be closed without a reference to the quick deliveries which can always be obtained from America. As an instance, English locomotive builders required two years for the delivery of an extensive order, while the Baldwin Locomotive Works turned them out at the rate of two a day, and shipped the whole quantity within eight or ten weeks.

Another case recently occurred where the English time for shipment of five locomotives was ten months and the price about $12,000 gold delivered in Japan, and American makers offered to ship in fourteen weeks at about $8,000 gold. The same specification was submitted to both countries. The time allowed for execution of orders by the Japanese buyer is always short, and the tendency is to make it shorter still. Consequently prompt shipments are a great advantage, and when in addition the shortness of the rail and sea route via the Pacific Coast is taken into consideration, it is apparent that the British maker must, even on the same terms as to price, offer strong counter inducements to insure successful competition. At the same time there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the Japanese as to the superiority of the British-made engine.

Comparable Table of Imports.

The total imports from the United States and Great Britain in 1890, 1895, 1896, and 1897 are shown as follows:

	Imports from the United States. Yen.	Imports from the Great Britain. Yen.
1890	6,874,531	28,619,102
1895	9,276,390	45,172,110
1896	16,373,419	59,251,780
1897	27,030,537	65,406,266

The following summary of the principal items which formed the United States totals in these years will give an idea of the changes that have taken and are taking place:

IMPORTS INTO JAPAN FROM THE UNITED STATES BY LEADING ARTICLES.

	1890. Yen.	1896. Yen.	1897. Yen.
Kerosene	4,124,409	5,282,909	5,971,866
Raw cotton	351,875	4,252,398	7,273,221
Leather	223,549	815,057	498,277
Watches, clocks, and parts of	327,401	332,852	421,473
Locomotives	48,588	416,106	2,393,385
Machinery and instruments	394,111	781,510	1,909,723
Steam boilers	30,314	54,869	211,790
Flour	226,769	984,021	1,152,318
Provisions	228,977	426,683	368,972
Rails and railway material	619	434,853	1,558,304
Iron nails	1,298	232,353	939,379

Woman Killed by Fall from a Car.

A woman, apparently forty-five years old, fell in alighting from an electric car at Eighteenth Street and Second Avenue last night, sustained a fracture of the skull, and died an hour later in Bellevue Hospital without regaining consciousness. The woman was of medium height and of dark complexion. Both upper and lower teeth were false. She wore a dark silk waist and black skirt and was carrying an alcohol lamp. A gold watch with cloth chain, and a handkerchief bearing the initial "M." were found in her pocket.

Meriden Silverware.
LAST WEEK OF THE SPECIAL SALE.
A few days remain in which to secure the Famous Meriden Plate—"The Plate That Wears"—at

VALOR OF THE MARINES

Splendid Conduct of Huntington's 600 Men in the Attacks on Camp McCalla.

2,000 SPANIARDS FORCED BACK

Cubans Prove Their Fearlessness, but Are Not Good Marksmen—March Over the Hills to Destroy the Guerrilla Camp.

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GUANTANAMO, June 15.—Scoured by a blazing tropical sun, harassed by the persistent fire of dare-devil Spanish guerrillas, and handicapped by lack of training and absolute inexperience, the 600 marines of Lieut. Col. Huntington have within the week fought their way to what should be to them lasting fame. Schooled for the easy life of marines aboard ship and unfitted for severe exertion by weeks of inactivity on the cramped decks of the Panther, they have rushed into the hardships and dangers of a guerrilla campaign with the steady nerves and patient endurance of veterans of a dozen wars. When the story of the war with Spain shall have been told there will be no part of it more creditable to Americans than that which shall deal with the events of the week since the Panther disembarked her troops in Guantanamo Harbor. One American officer and five privates have been killed, but at least 100 Spanish deaths settle that score.

The Panther steamed up to the blockading fleet off Santiago at 10 o'clock Friday morning, June 10, and thirty minutes later had put about under orders from Admiral Sampson to proceed to Guantanamo and land the troops. The harbor lies thirty-eight miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is one of the best on the southern coast of the island. The town and fort from which the bay takes its name lie about five miles back from the coast, a winding channel leading from the main inlet. To the left of the entrance is a strip of low swampy land, while at the right rises a range of steep rocky hills extending from the shore line inland for a mile and then sloping off into the lowlands on which the city stands. On these bluffs, a half mile from the sea line, the Spaniards had thrown up earthworks and dug rifle pits commanding the entrance, and the day preceding the Panther's arrival the Marblehead had been sent to shell this spot. Commander McCalla found his task an easy one. Scarcely a half dozen Spanish volleys were fired at the Marblehead, and two dozen shells drove the enemy, officers and men, panic-stricken to the mountains beyond. When the troopship arrived she found nothing to prevent the immediate disembarking, and before nightfall the marines had taken possession of the hill and were gayly making camp, delighted to escape from the tedium of life aboard the transport.

The cowardly retreat of the enemy under the Marblehead's guns had led the American officers to believe that there was little possibility of an attack, and but slight preparations were made to repel one. Just before sunset the troops were thrown into line, and for the first time the American flag was run up a Spanish flagstaff, and the vanguard of the army of invasion saluted the Stars and Stripes on Cuban soil. The sun-blistered, barren hilltop took on an appearance more pleasing to American eyes as the white walled tents sprang up around the flagstaff, and the uniforms of the American soldiers grew numerous among the faded vegetation and rutted rocks. On the narrow beach at the base of the hill lay a straggling little village of thatched fishermen's huts, with a store or two, and a brightly painted cable office. The inhabitants had fled the day before, and without instructions from the fleet Col. Huntington ordered the miserable little place burned. A delighted marine thrust a brand from a camp fire into a thatch of the nearest hovel, and in a moment the sea breeze had swept the flames down the narrow street leaping among the timbers, which burned like match wood. A cheer burst from the men in the camp above, and was echoed from the little fleet lying a half mile offshore. Through the evening the men frolicked and sang, but by 10 o'clock the camp was quiet save for the tramp and voices of the sentries.

Attack Begur at Midnight.

About midnight the crack of a single rifle from the bush to the east of the camp gave the first warning of the presence of the enemy. The quick challenge of a sentry was answered by a scattering volley from the brush, and in a moment the hill was alive with startled, half-awake marines, groping for guns, and acting mechanically under the sharp commands of their officers. Within two minutes 100 American rifles had sent their bullets in the direction of the enemy, and five minutes later a hail of lead was hammering through the chaparral, every man of the 600 at his post. The guerrillas scattered in all directions, but throughout the night their bullets whirled over the camp at intervals, each volley drawing the fire of Huntington's men. As the night wore on without a determined attack, the men began to view the affair as a huge joke, and much difficulty was experienced by the officers in keeping their commands under shelter. Throughout Saturday there were frequent scattering shots from the bushwhackers, and returns from the hill, but no damage was done in Camp McCalla, and probably little to the enemy. The latter fought in true guerrilla fashion, covering their bodies with palm leaves and gently waving large leaves over their heads. Thus disguised they crept among the rank ground growth almost at will, the sharpest being unable to detect them, except when they fired. During the day the earthworks were strengthened, and additional rifle pits were dug, and Saturday night the wisdom of the measure was proved. From dark until daylight the marines lay under an almost constant fire. Early in the night a little detachment of five or six daring Spaniards crept close to the hilltop, dashed through the line of sentries, and running straight across the eastward side of the camp, poured a volley among the startled Americans.

Surgeon Gibbs Shot Down.

It was then that Gibbs, the Surgeon, was killed, with a Sergeant and two men. The guerrillas were evidently acting under a skilled chieftain, for their attacks and changes of position came with bewildering frequency. They fired from the hills back of the American position, from the low point toward the sea line, from the direction of the city, and twice even crept into the bushes on the beach between the marines and the warships in the bay. They covered their approaches and retreats with marvelous cunning, and older and more experienced men than the marines might have been pardoned had they been stampeded. But through it all the splendid fellows coolly blazed away, guided by the rifle flashes of the enemy, and if there was one faint heart in the six hundred it was not found out.

With dawn Sunday the bushwhackers retreated into the hills, and, although there was scattering firing, little work was done until about 4 in the afternoon. At that hour a body of Spanish skirmishers was discovered a little more than a mile to the eastward, and the Panther and Marblehead let go their guns, apparently with telling effect. The loss of life among the Spanish must have been heavy, although there was no opportunity accurately to determine how many were killed.

Second Night's Hard Struggle.

Toward night Col. La Borda of the Cuban Army arrived with sixty men, and their camp was pitched near the site of the burning village, a supply camp under the guard of twenty marines having also been placed there. With darkness began the bitterest night of the week for the Americans. Exhausted by their unwonted exertions, without sleep for forty-eight hours, and worn with intense excitement, they were in no condition for a hard fight. The Spaniards had evidently determined that the camp was to be recaptured that night. They began at 8 o'clock with heavy firing from their favorite position, on the ridge to the eastward. For an hour they poured their shot from that vicinity, slightly shifting their position, frequently under the heavy fire of the marines. The latter fired as coolly and deliberately as though at target practice. After an hour and a half the fire from their field pieces and rifles dislodged the enemy, but with the interval of scarcely a half hour the Mauser bullets began again to whistle over Huntington's men, this time from the north. The steady work from the hilltop again silenced the Spaniards, and another interval of rest succeeded. The next attack was from the ridge close to the water and to the seaward from the American position. The enemy crept right down to the beach, firing up the hill at the camp, out over the bay at the fleet, and along the shore at the supply camp and the Cubans beyond.

Sergt. Major Goode Killed.

The Cubans replied wildly and without regard to the little detachment guarding the supplies, and the men caught between the firing lines were driven into the bay and compelled to swim to the boats. That none was lost is little short of miraculous. A company of marines was sent to the brow of the hill, with orders to drive the enemy from the beach, and thirty minutes' work cleared the vicinity of the enemy. Thus shifting and attacking, the Spaniards spent the night, the American camp being almost continuously under fire. During one of the volleys Sergt. Major Goode lost his life. He had left the shelter of a rifle pit to issue an order, and with the word of command on his lips fell shot through the heart.

The greater part of the Spanish firing was done from the hills east, and, as a result, hundreds of bullets fell in the harbor among the ships of the fleet. The Dandy lay a half mile off shore and the same distance south of the camp, but, despite the apparent safety of her position, found her anchorage uncomfortably warm much of the night. Several bullets struck her, three piercing the pilot house, and scores could be heard singing over the upper deck. The guns of the fleet were used at times, but were of little value, as the danger of dropping shells into the American camp was very great. Notwithstanding the bitter work of the night, but two deaths resulted, and only one man was seriously wounded. Had the Spaniards been as clever with their rifles as they were in their methods of attack and retreat the American loss would have been frightful.

Men Get a Night's Rest.

With Monday morning came relief from active work, very few shots being fired during the day. But the men were growing restless, and were inclined to criticise the policy which kept them in so warm a place without what they considered good reasons. They did not object to fighting, but they wanted to sleep. During the day it was decided to put the Cubans on skirmish duty at night, and the little black warriors soon proved their worth. So well did they keep the brush beaten that not a shot was fired Monday night, the Spanish being unable to approach without detection. The night's rest which resulted put the men in better spirits, and Tuesday Col. Huntington decided on an aggressive movement. Five miles to the eastward lay the principal camp of the guerrillas, a little village of shacks built around a large well, the only one left within a radius of five or six miles, and therefore of the highest importance. Already a well near the coast had been destroyed by a shell from the Dolphin. At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning 200 marines started for the Spanish rendezvous, accompanied by 50 Cubans under Col. La Borda. Company C, under Capt. Elliott, and a company under Capt. Spicer comprised the marine detachment, Capt. Elliott being in command. The march was a fearful one. The trail ran over two hills, and along the seashore sharp rocks and barren patches, alternating with bush bristling with cacti and thorny shrubs.

Twenty-two Men Overcome by Heat.

The sun, beating vigorously down on the little command, was almost as much to be feared as the Spanish, and before the battle ground was reached twenty-two men had fallen, affected by the heat. The Surgeon in attendance was able to get them all on their feet, and not a man missed the finish. The Spanish lay on the side of a ridge facing and not more than a mile from the sea. It was noon when from the top of the nearest hill Capt. Elliott caught sight of the place on the ridge below him. The men were quickly formed in line of battle, the Cubans on the left flank, and a stealthy approach through the thick underbrush began. The Americans were within 250 yards of the camp when a startled Spanish sentry yelled out a warning, fired his rifle, and disappeared behind a shack. A moment later a volley burst from behind the huts and trees, and dropping on their knees, the marines opened fire. As steadily as though at drill they settled themselves to their work. Their aim was deliberate and their firing deadly. The sun came fiercely down upon their heads, cacti pierced their clothes and tore their hands, and Spanish bullets sang continuously above them, but not a hand trembled, and not a man flinched. It was a splendid exhibition of cool bravery, and it had its effect upon the enemy.

From the first the Spanish firing was high and wild, and after twenty minutes' steady exchange they began to break from cover and retreat. There was no panic rush, the retreat being conducted in true guerrilla fashion. In groups of three and four they jumped from cover and darted zigzagging up the hillside toward a dense thicket which offered shelter.

Cubans Not Good Marksmen.

Through it all the Cubans on the American flank were blindly banging away with their rifles, howling curses at the Spaniards, and waving their machetes. Their contempt for the Spanish and their absolute fearlessness were amply proved, but their marksmanship had little to commend it. When the Spanish routed and the marines swept down the hillside, the insurgents went almost mad with delight. While the Americans stopped to burn the camp and destroy the well with rocks and earth, the Cubans rushed on into the thicket, yelling for the fleeing foe. Fifteen dead Spaniards were found about the camp and thicket, and estimates on the total dead range from forty to seventy-five. Eleven prisoners were taken and sent aboard the Marblehead. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded, but not an American was hurt, with the exception of Private Walker, whose finger was blistered by a bullet. Two detachments of marine reinforcements, under Capt. Mahoney and Lieut. Magill, arrived after the fighting was over. Capt. Elliott believes there were about 300 Spaniards engaged.

Last night and to-day have been quiet. A few shots have been exchanged, but no Americans were hurt.

Estimates as to the total number of Spaniards about Camp McCalla vary widely, but as nearly as can be learned, from Cuban scouts about 2,000 men have been engaged in the attacks. Had they been in any way equal to the Americans who opposed them they would long since have recaptured the camp and driven the Americans back to the ships. The fact that six Americans have been killed and only three wounded is a peculiar one, the usual percentage, of course, being the other way. Every one of those killed died almost instantly after being struck. The three wounded men are out of danger, and will return to active duty shortly.

ANOTHER SPANISH CRUISER.

Sighted Convoying a Tramp Steamer, Perhaps to Puerto Rico.

LONDON, June 26.—Lloyds' agent at Gloucester says that the British steamer Discovery, from Rosario May 11, which has arrived at Gloucester, reports that on June 10, in latitude 34.32 north, longitude 14.35 west, she sighted a double-funneled cruiser, presumably Spanish, escorting a tramp steamer with a black funnel with a white band. The vessels were steering west-southwest, and were proceeding at a speed of 8 knots.

In the position given the cruiser and convoy were west-southwest of Cadiz 420 miles. They were somewhat north of a line reaching from Cadiz to the Madeiras, and correspondingly further from the course that would be taken if they were destined for the Canaries. Had they been steaming directly southwest they would have been headed for the Madeiras, 180 miles distant, and had they been heading southwest by south, a course of 420 miles would have taken them to the Canaries.

Curiously enough, the funnel—black with white band—corresponds to the American and Red Star Lines, but all the vessels of these lines, which belong to the International Navigation Company, now in service fly English or Belgian flags. The white band on a black funnel is not, however, an uncommon mark.

Had the vessel been a prize, the two doubtless would have been headed for Cadiz. It is probable that the tramp was a collier or a supply or troop ship. They may be bound for Puerto Rico, but despite the direction in which they were going at the time seen, it is likely that they were bound for Las Palmas, Canaries. They would be apt to change their course while under observation. Were they bound for the West Indies they would have a distance of 3,000 miles to travel to San Juan, and at the rate they were going they should have reached their destination by this time.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS SUCCEED.

Havana Dispatch Says They Have Entered Port Without Difficulty.

LONDON, June 27.—The Havana correspondent of The Times says:

"Several vessels have entered Cuban ports without difficulty and are discharging their cargoes. The provisions they bring are relieving anxiety here as to supplies."

MADRID, June 26.—The Government has prohibited the dispatch of telegrams from Cuba announcing the arrival of vessels which have "forced the blockade."

THE AMAPALA'S BOLD PLAN

Proof that She Came Out of Havana for the Purpose of Taking Back Supplies.

BID FOR BLOCKADE RUNNERS

Blanco Offers Big Inducements to Get Provisions to His Starving Soldiers—The Distress in Havana.

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KEY WEST, Fla., June 25.—4:20 P. M.—Federal officials here are convinced that by the capture of the little brig Amapala by the blockading squadron off Havana last week a daring Spanish scheme has been frustrated. When the Amapala was taken she was flying the Honduras flag, and so far from attempting to elude the American ships, she deliberately ran out to the blockade lines with the evident intention of being made a prisoner. To the Vicksburg was assigned the task of capture, and Ensign Senn, with a prize crew, brought in the brig.

It is now asserted that the Honduras registry of the vessel was a blind; that she is owned by Spaniards, and that she was being used in an attempt to get food and provisions into the blockaded city.

The following document, which has been printed in Havana newspapers under the caption "Important Resolutions," shows the inducements for the venture:

"The Council of Secretaries, in the session of last Wednesday, Gov. Gen. Blanco acting as Chairman, adopted some very important resolutions. One of the resolutions was to recommend and to call the attention of the Financial Secretary to observe the resolutions concerning vessels with eatables and coal that would come into any beach or port of this island, granting them all kinds of facilities and exempting them from all duties. In case the blockade is broken or forced those vessels that have left a neutral port before the breaking of the blockade will enjoy the benefits.

"The exportation of tobacco will continue freely under neutral flags and for neutral ports. Sugar will only be exported on the same condition as provided before, when the vessel has beforehand imported eatables or coal.

"All these resolutions will be subject to a circular. Merchandise or eatables that are imported by running the blockade will not be subject to any limitation of a price a fact which the authorities, by a special decree, will make known.

In consequence of a diligent investigation the prize officials have discovered aboard the Amapala documents and letters which, to their minds, make clear the entire scheme of deception. The brig's Honduras patent was dated May 18, and was for six months, and her papers showed that she was bound for Jalapa, Mexico. She carried no cargo but a polyglot band of passengers, refugees, so-called, including Spaniards, Hondurans, Mexicans, and South Americans. Her ostensible owner, according to documents, is Manuel Montesino y Monteros, who is set down as a Honduran, but this person, it is said, is a mere figurehead in the transactions, her real owners being well-known Spanish shipping firms.

The incriminating evidence thus far discovered, all of which cannot now be made known, is said to be of a positive character. It shows the intention of the brig was to pass the blockade lines as a prize, confident that the Honduras flag would free her after a possible delay of a few days, when she was to proceed to Jalapa, take on cargo, and return to Batabano, where, it is said, many shiploads of supplies for Havana are being safely discharged.

Papers which revealed these facts were obtained by the Federal authorities with great difficulty, the ship's officers sullenly refusing to surrender until coercion was resorted to. Another suspicious feature of the case is the high rate of fare charged those on board. One woman and two children were compelled to pay $360, and a couple were charged nearly $200 and compelled to work as well.

Among the passengers are the wife and family of a Colonel in the Spanish Army, Mme. Socorro Betancourt Decabrera, wife of the Secretary to the Brazilian and Argentine Consul in Havana, and a well-known Havana prima donna, who, although loaded down with jewels, lamented that she had lost $2,000 in salary since the outbreak of the war because of the gloomy condition of affairs in the once gay capital of the distressed island.

Letters and stories of other passengers confirm the reports already published of destitution and suffering in Havana. The streets are deserted and dark, except where occasional gasoline torches flame fitfully. The rumble of the volante, or, indeed, of any other vehicle, is rarely heard in the streets, while the suffering for want of food, especially among the poorer classes, is appalling. One letter expressed the conviction that this state of affairs could not last more than a month longer, when the city would be forced to capitulate.

Inquiry into the Amapala's case is still under way and the officials feel satisfied that she will be held as a legitimate prize of war.

WATCHING A STRANGE SHIP.

A Collier at Martinique Suspected of Trying to Carry Coal to Santiago or Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Through its agencies in the West Indies the State Department has discovered a suspicious craft lying at Fort de France, Martinique. She is a collier and presumably is trying to convey coal either to Cervera at Santiago or to Blanco at Havana via the Isle of Pines and Batabano.

Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul and some of the other commanders of the American scouting vessels have been notified and are expected to defeat this purpose.

Little credence is given at the Navy Department to the dispatches from St. Thomas announcing that a German steamer had been forbidden by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul to enter the port of San Juan on the ground that it was blockaded and that she had been ordered by Capt. Sigsbee to keep sixteen miles away from the Puerto Rican coast on pain of being sunk.

A prominent naval official, who would certainly know if any order establishing a de facto blockade of San Juan had been issued by the department, said to-day that he knew of no such action having been taken, nor did he believe that the St. Paul had held up the German vessel in the manner reported by her captain. It is not regarded as likely that Capt. Sigsbee would have undertaken to blockade the port without definite orders from the department, as no formal blockade of any part of the coast

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet*
Speedy, sure, gentle. *British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*
Andreas Saxlehner.

of Puerto Rico has been proclaimed by the President.

The story of the German captain of the Francia is looked upon as a distortion of the St. Paul's action, inspired by the prevalent German hostility to American procedure in the present war.

THE LAWS OF BLOCKADES.

Navy Department Defines Them and Describes What Is Regarded as Contraband of War.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Under the head of "instructions to blockading vessels and cruisers," the Navy Department has issued General Order No. 492, which is likely to be hereafter almost as complete an epitome of the best international law relating to blockades. The work has been in progress for two months, and the best legal minds in the State, War, and Navy Departments have participated in framing the order. The duties of a master of a blockading vessel are clearly set out in detail, and no neutral acting in good faith would have excuse for complaint if the letter of the circular were followed in the case of blockades.

The very first definition lays down in final form a principle of international law that is bound to arouse the opposition of the Spaniards and perhaps of their sympathizers in Europe, for it enlarges considerably the narrow limits of effectiveness of a blockade as construed by the Spaniards and made a basis of protest by them to the powers. It says: "A blockade, to be effective and to be binding, must be maintained by a force sufficient to render ingress to and egress from a port dangerous. The continuity of a blockade is not broken if the blockading vessels are driven away by stress of weather or are absent on a chase, but it is broken if they leave, voluntarily or are driven away by the enemy's force."

The suspension of a blockade involves a new notification and is a serious matter.

Neutral Vessels and Blockades.

Under the head of notification to neutrals, it is said that neutral vessels are entitled to notice of a blockade before seizure. But this notice may be given by proclamation, by common notoriety, or by notice from a vessel of the blockading force. The rule is to be construed with liberality, however. Vessels attempting to enter a port after notice are prizes, save in certain cases covered by treaty. A neutral vessel may in good faith sail for a blockaded port with an alternative destination to be decided upon by information as to the continuance of the blockade, obtained at a neutral port. But she must obtain this notice before she reaches a port. Vessels in blockaded ports will be allowed thirty days to leave after the blockade is declared. Vessels resisting visit or presenting fraudulent papers or attempting to escape should be seized. With the termination of a voyage a blockade runner's danger ends, but she is liable to capture at any time before she reaches her home port if she has escaped from a blockaded port.

The crews of blockade runners are not enemies nor prisoners of war and should be treated with every consideration. They may be detained, however, as witnesses before a prize court.

Neutral men of war, as a matter of courtesy, should be allowed free passage to and from a blockaded port. Blockade running subjects the vessel to seizure without regard to the nature of her cargo.

Exercising the Right of Search.

Under the head of right to search, it is said that this right may be exercised without previous notice on all neutral vessels, but should be exercised with tact and consideration. Full directions are given as to how this may be accomplished. A blank shot is to be fired and a small boat is to be sent aboard the neutral, with an officer to conduct the search. There may be arms in the boat, but the men should not wear them or their persons. If the papers show that the vessel is neutral and trading between neutral ports, the examination goes no further. If bound to an enemy's port not blockaded, the papers must be examined for contraband, and if none is found she must be set free, except under strong suspicion requiring further search.

Neutral vessels carrying hostile dispatches, when sailing as dispatch vessels in the service of the enemy, are liable to seizure, but not when she is a mail packet and carries them in the regular and customary manner, without special arrangement. The voyages of mail steamers are not to be interefered with, except on the clearest ground of suspicion. A neutral vessel in the service of the enemy transporting troops is liable to seizure. Merchant vessels of the enemy are a good prize, and may be seized anywhere except in neutral waters. A neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband.

Contraband of War Defined.

The most important paragraph in the order is that which defines contraband of war, a subject concerning which the maritime nations of the world are widely at variance. It evidently has been the principle of our Government, recognizing the fact that we are not always to continue at war, to reduce to the smallest limits the list of contraband goods, lest we suffer in turn as a neutral. The section reads: "The term contraband of war comprehends only articles having a belligerent destination, as to an enemy's port or fleet. With this explanation, the following articles are for the present to be treated as contraband:

"Absolutely Contraband—Ordnance; machine guns and their appliances and the parts thereof; armor plate and whatever pertains to the offensive and defensive armament of naval vessels; arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, or copper, or of any other material, such arms and instruments being specially adapted for use in war by land or sea; torpedoes and their appurtenances; cases for mines, of whatever material; engineering and transport materials, such as gun carriages, caissons, cartridge boxes, campaigning forges, canteens, pontoons; ordnance stores, portable range finders; signal flags destined for naval use; ammunition and explosives of all kinds; machinery for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; saltpetre; military accoutrements and equipments of all sorts; horses.

"Conditionally Contraband—Coal, when destined for a naval station, a port of call, or a ship or ships of the enemy; materials for the construction of railways or telegraphs, and money when such materials or money are destined for the enemy's forces; provisions, when destined for an enemy's ship or ships, or for a place that is besieged."

Under the head of prizes it is said that imminent danger of recapture would justify the destruction of the ship if there was no doubt that she was good prize. They will also be destroyed if they cannot be sold, if unseaworthy, or infected with disease, or lacking a prize crew. Any person who removes anything unnecessarily from a prize is made subject to court-martial and punishment, and the same penalty is provided if any person in the navy maltreats or strips the clothing from a person on a prize.

The order will be sent out immediately to all naval officers on the blockading station.

Blockade Runners at Halifax.

HALIFAX, June 26.—The steamer Newfoundland, which attempted to sell her cargo of foodstuffs at Guantanamo, and was ordered away from that port by American warships, has arrived here, in ballast, having disposed of her cargo at Mayaguez and San Juan de Puerto Rico.

It is alleged she will reload and again try to enter a Cuban port or Puerto Rican port.

The shippers of the cargo cleared a handsome sum on the first venture, and their good fortune has tempted the owners of several other steamers to fit out for the same business.

TROOPS SHIP FOR MANILA

The Third Expedition Embarked at San Francisco and Will Sail This Afternoon.

GEN. MERRITT WILL FOLLOW

Citizens Crowd the Docks and Give the Departing Men a Great Ovation—Four Thousand Troops Aboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Four thousand men, comprising the third expedition to the Philippines, embarked early this afternoon, and soldiers now swarm in the holds and upon the decks of the steamers Ohio, Indiana, City of Para, and Morgan City. To-morrow the steamer Valencia will receive her complement of the militia, and these five transports, bearing the bulk of the expeditionary force, probably will sail to-morrow afternoon, to be followed on Wednesday by the steamer Newport, upon which Gen. Merritt is expected to depart.

Camp Merritt presented a busy scene this morning. The orders issued to the troops which are to compose the third expedition to the Philippines last night served to keep many of the men awake, so excited were they over the anticipation of an early start for the Philippines. All night long the camp cooks worked to prepare the last breakfast in the camp for the departing soldiers, and to get the one day's cooked rations with which the order to embark said the men must be supplied. This work required the aid of many privates, and the noise caused by the hurried preparations made sleep almost impossible.

During the morning hours carloads upon carloads of people were landed near the regimental camps, and it is safe to say at least 5,000 persons visited the camp before orders to march were given. Very few of the visitors to the camps went out empty handed. Many were the packages containing little necessaries and the delicacies packed up with the luggage of the departing troops. Many of them who had not received "comfort bags" were supplied with this little necessity to healthful soldier life and the absolutely necessary abdominal bandage was furnished those of the departing men who had not received them.

Bouquets of beautiful California flowers were distributed among the men in large quantities, and many a rifle barrel was made pleasantly heavier by floral decorations.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the sounding of bugles announced to the civilians and soldiers alike that the time for parting had come, and the soldiers must form for the march to the water front, where the transports awaited them.

Along the entire extent of the five-mile march an escort squad of police was obliged to force back the throngs of people to make room for the progress of the parting companies. The soldiers were cheered at every step, good-byes and good wishes were momentarily shouted; handfags were waved, flowers were thrown, and everywhere emotion was visible, as were the first California regiments of San Francisco boys marched away. It was a long, hot tramp over the cobblestones, but willing hands brought glasses of water for thirsty soldiers, and each enlisted man would have required an orderly to carry all the parcels which were pressed upon his acceptance.

When the triumphal march ended the soldiers were taken on board their respective transports. They received a tremendous ovation by thousands of citizens who swarmed on and around the wharves. It was an emotional as well as a physical relief when the embarkation was an accomplished fact.

The assignment of troops to the various transports was as follows:

Steamer Morgan City—The First Idaho Volunteers and the First Nebraska recruits.

Steamer City of Para—The Thirteenth Minnesota.

Steamer Indiana—One battalion of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, one battalion of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, the Signal Corps and a detachment of engineers.

Steamer Ohio—First Wyoming Volunteers, Battery G, Third Artillery, and recruits of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

The steamer Valencia, which is taking on coal to-day at the Union Works, will be ready to-morrow morning for its assignment of troops—the First North Dakota Volunteers.

The Newport on Wednesday will take on Batteries H and K, Third Artillery; the Astor independent battery, and Gen. Merritt and his staff. This steamer is at the Pacific Mail dock.

CAPT. BLAINE A GOOD OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin says that Gen. Merritt sends word from San Francisco that Capt. James G. Blaine, Assistant Adjutant General, is proving to be a useful and popular officer. He has taken great interest in the service. He is industrious and intelligent in the performance of his duties, his deportment is admirable, and Gen. Merritt speaks of him in terms that lead Gen. Corbin to believe that he will make a success in his career in the army.

SPANISH FATUITY IN ILOILO.

Residents Think the Americans at Manila Are Exterminated.

HONGKONG, June 26.—The British steamer Sun-Kiang, from Iloilo June 22, reports that quiet prevails there and that no rebels are known to be in the vicinity. Two thousand Spanish and native troops hold the place, and are erecting earthworks, but they are without artillery. The Spanish residents discredit the report of the capture of Cavité, and declare that the Americans are exterminated by this time.

The Governor of Iloilo, it is reported, has forbidden foreigners to mention any news regarding the war. All the firms in Iloilo are shipping sugar hastily, so as to get it off before the Americans arrive. Food is scarce and commands high prices.

The American cruiser Charleston and the transports bound for Manila have not been sighted.

RED CROSS SHIP FOR MANILA.

A Collection Started in San Francisco to Raise $300,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—At the suggestion of Mrs. Greenleaf, wife of the Surgeon in Chief of Hospitals in the Field, the Red Cross League has undertaken to start the collection of $300,000, for the purchase of a hospital ship for the troops at Manila.

The plan is to raise this sum by popular subscription in all the States west of the Rocky Mountains and to present the ship to the United States Government.

Spain Complains of Dewey.

LONDON, June 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government has called the attention of the powers to the fact that, while Admiral Dewey is himself inactive, he is favoring the insurrection of veritable robber bands."

QUIET SUNDAY FOR ENGINEERS.

Some Go to Church and Others Read, Smoke, or Doze.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 26.—The 406 members of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, now in camp near here, spent a quiet day. This morning the men were allowed to come to Peekskill to church, and a majority of them availed themselves of the permission. The others sought shady spots where there was a chance of getting some breeze, and lay down to read and smoke or doze. Many friends of the engineers came into camp from New York to see them.

There are now fifty more men in camp than are needed for the First Battalion, and these men will be used in making up the Second or Third Battalion of the regiment. Company A had on parts of the uniforms to-day. They have received most of their equipment, except their trousers. Company B will be mustered into the service to-morrow.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Women's Suits at $5.98!

There's never a day but what something new strikes this great Suit store. The best known manufacturers use us to get at you, and all our facilities are brought to bear upon lower prices. And so

A lot of Cheviot, Serge and Mohair Suits, with fly front jackets, some Eton shapes, with percaline lined skirts, go at $5.98

Instead of $9.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

HAVANA GAY AND HUNGRY

Ladies Go Out to Watch the American Fleet and Merriment Reigns in the City.

FREE KITCHENS TO BE SET UP

Large Audiences See Comedy and Light Opera at the Theatres—Old Steamship Advertisements Fill La Lucha.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

HAVANA, June 26.—The people of Havana are getting accustomed to the blockade and the incidents of war times. Their courage is returning and they are once more resuming attendance upon religious services and participating in their customary amusements. The churches, theatres, parks, and the bay are literally crowded. The ladies have chosen San Lazaro Avenue as the fashionable promenade and drive. From that thoroughfare they can watch the movements of the blockading ships with glasses, and many a light jest falls from beautiful lips. Equestrians accompany the carriages, and the military element, high in the favor of Cuban women, is conspicuously in evidence.

The festival of St. John the Baptist was celebrated to-day. On the wharves and within the immediate vicinage were three full orchestras. The money collected will be employed in establishing free kitchens for the poor in every district in the city.

The insurgents, it is officially reported here, have sustained numerous losses in the Province of Santa Clara. Their position there is growing worse, and their bands are demoralized, divided, and very difficult to concentrate.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 26.—According to advices from Havana, farce comedy and light opera are attracting large audiences at the Albisu, Trijoa, and Lava Theatres.

The entire first page of La Lucha, in a recent issue was taken up in advertisements of the sailings of transatlantic and coastwise vessels; but a slight examination disclosed the fact that all the sailing dates were the same—April 20.

The official quotations for beef and veal, according to latest accounts, were 55 cents a pound, lamb was 90 cents, and pork $1.15. A centene was quoted at $5.30 gold, equivalent to $9.25 in silver and $33 in paper currency.

CUBANS REACH KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, June 26.—The sloop Isabel came into port early this morning flying the Cuban flag. On her were Capt. Rafael Mora, Lieut. Felix de Los Rios, and four others of the Cuban Army, carrying sealed dispatches from the Cuban Government to Senor T. Estrada Palma of the New York Junta.

The Isabel left Cayo Romano, an island off the north coast of Cuba, last Sunday, and had a smooth passage. The Cuban capital is at La Speranza, in the Camaguey district, twenty-one miles from Cubitas, twenty-eight miles from the coast, and twenty leagues from Nuevitas. All the members of the Government are there except Vice President Capote, who is in the United States.

The Government's mail system has been perfected so that full information from all parts of the island is received at the capital daily.

Capt. Mora reports that two days before he left Cayo Romano the Cubans sighted the fleet of American vessels carrying Gen. Shafter's army and the news caused great rejoicing.

June 9, according to Capt. Mora, a heavy battle was fought in Camaguey Province by Gen. Lope Recios of the Cuban Army, with a force of 1,500 men, and 5,000 Spaniards. The Spaniards were defeated and retreated. They buried their dead in seventeen graves, which the Cubans opened. Some of the graves contained eleven bodies, others ten, nine, six, two and so on. In all they from Santiago Province to reinforce Gen. Gomez near San Espiritu. Last Sunday Gen. Menocal was in Camaguey Province. He had two field pieces, one throwing dynamite, and expected to cross the Moron trocha without trouble.

A second army of 3,000 men is marching east to join Gen. Gomez.

Nuevitas had been badly off for food, but recently a steamer arrived and landed a large cago of provisions. Subsequeptly a big launch from the Bahamas landed a cargo of food.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:34
		Moon sets	11:51

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:25	Gov. Isl'd	12:37
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:19	Gov. Isl'd	1:29
		H. Gate	2:26
		H. Gate	3:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olivedene, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tigmo, St. Kitts, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tolosa, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

Dorset, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

Barbarossa, Bremen		12:00 M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

Colorado, Port Royal, &c.		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

Alleghany, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Bellena, La Plata	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia

The Wanamaker Store

The Bicycles of the Day

WE have no Duquesnes left at $25, except some few men's models in 22 and 24-inch frames. But we have plenty of

The Superb Continents

At Twenty-five Dollars

and consider them a fully equal value.

The Continent should not be confused with the Continental. The latter's price is $40, the Continent's figure has always been $45, until now. The Continent is the "flyer" of our stable. It is especially built for experienced riders and particular people. It is a light, rigid, high-class roadster with all flush joints, three-inch drop crank hanger, deep ram's horn bars. It is the sort of wheel that old and critical riders buy.

Also the Humber, the king of them all, at $73, the Monarch, at $50, the Continental at $40. These last three are sold on monthly payments through the Wanamaker Wheel Club.

Our Branch Store, Fifth Ave. and 42d St., has all these wheels on view, and a full stock of sundries and general sporting goods.

Of Summer Dress Fabrics

The Decuman of the Bargain Flood

THIS is flood-time in Summer Dress Goods bargains, and this that follows the highest wave of all.

Eight-tenths of the goods mentioned are from our regular stock. Further comment beyond the price comparison is unnecessary.

Two-tenths of these are special and irresistible lots found in the markets at a price, or, more strictly, at something distantly resembling a price. It is a time when manufacturers and commission men are unloading and losing, but there's never a price so low as to tempt us to take undesirable or "passe" patterns.

At 5c. yd., regularly sold at 12 1-2c.—Printed corded Lawns, in floral designs on white and variously tinted grounds.

At 7c. yd., regularly 12 1-2c.—Fine printed Lawns, in handsome floral printings on white or tinted on grounds in 40 designs; printed on a fine sheer cotton.

At 8c. yd., regularly 20c.—Printed striped Organdies, in floral designs on white or black grounds.

At 8c. yd., regularly 15c.—36-inch Printed fine Batiste, in pretty conventional figures and floral designs on white grounds.

At 9c. yd., regularly 12 1-2c.—Printed figured Swisses, in navy blue or black, and white with polka dots, stripes and plaids.

At 9c. yd., regularly 12 1-2c.—Printed dimities, in fifty choice designs in dainty dimity patterns of small figures and stripes; also small floral patterns in pinks, light blues, heliotropes, niles, navy blues, cadet blues and black grounds.

At 10c. yd., regularly 18c.—Printed fine Batiste, in thirty patterns; conventional figures or floral designs on white or tinted grounds.

At 12 1-2c. yd., regularly 18c.—Printed Crepon Crinkle, in attractive floral designs on tinted striped grounds in 20 combinations.

At 16c. yd., regularly 25c.—Forty exquisite floral patterns in fine printed Organdies; this is one of the most attractive offerings made this season.

At 25c. yd., regularly 40c.—French printed Organdie Carreaux, in artistic floral designs on white, tinted or dark colored grounds; 50 designs.

At 25c. yd., regularly 35c.—French printed Organdie Lisse; 46 floral designs; printings on white or variously tinted grounds.

At 28c yd., regularly 45c.—French printed Plumetis, in 20 floral designs on white, tinted or dark colored grounds.

At 37 1-2c yd., regularly 50c.—Pineapple Grenadine, in 45 combinations of woven designs, in stripes and plaids that imitate closely the silk grenadine. These were made in Scotland and in the patterns shown make very attractive Summer gowns.

Fourth avenue.

Girls' Summer Dresses THESE are very important items for those who have the dress-getting to do for girls from 6 to 14 years.

First—50 dresses for 4 and 6-year sizes, in Ginghams and Percales, in a great variety of colorings and patterns very prettily trimmed.

Saturday Priced at $1.25 to $2 To-day $1 Each

Second—50 two-piece dresses, sailor and Eton styles, sizes 6 to 14, in galateas and woven ducks.

Prices were $2 to $3 Now, $1.50

And for the 12 and 14 years old girls are two-piece suits in duck, linen and pique, very stylish and pretty, and a true $8 value for $4.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Patterns in Dining Room Linens OPENING of a recent shipment discloses some novel and very attractive designs in fine table damask; two qualities, both 72 in. wide, at $1 and $1.25 a yard.

Some handsome lunch cloths are also shown. One sort with white centres and fringed borders of blue, pink, salmon, tan or gold, are $2 each for the 2x2½ yd. size; 2x3 yds., $2.50.

Another kind, in blue, salmon, gold or natural color, prettily fringed, are priced this way: 2x2 yds., $3; 2x2½ yds., $3.75; 2x3 yds., $4.50. Doylies to match, $2 a dozen.

At 10c. yd.—Excellent china and glass toweling, 16 in. wide.

At 25c. each—Extra fine huckaback towels, all white; satin figured border, hemmed; 23x42 in.

Fourth avenue.

Embellishing the Home. WE are adepts in interior decoration. The Furnished Apartment on the fourth floor is a sample of what we can do when details are left to us. We will take full charge of any work of renovation or decoration that you consider, and you will know before a stroke is done exactly what it will cost you.

Nothing is too elaborate, nothing too simple for us. We will adorn the whole house, or paint the kitchen. No one can show you such a stock of things to select from, either.

If any of these matters are in your mind, send us word and we'll send a man full of ideas and knowledge to discuss with you.

Repairing walls and ceilings.
Papering, painting, tinting, frescoing.
Wall-papering and wall-hanging.
Renovating and recovering furniture refitting draperies, laying parquetry floors.

Third floor.

Women's Capes for this Weather PERHAPS you don't think this is exactly the weather for cape-buying. There are few times in the year when they are more in demand than now. It's going-away time, and mountain regions and salty shores are liable to sudde chills and changes. See the connection?

These are just the sorts of capes that summertime use demands. Light, exceedingly handsome and stylish, rather elaborate in design and inexpensive. There are seventy-five in this special lot of short capes of silk and velvet, that were priced at $8.50, $9 and $10. You can choose now

At Five Dollars Each.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE OUTLOOK FOR HAWAII

No Indications that the Annexation Resolution Will Come to a Vote This Week.

SIGNS OF A BITTER FIGHT

Opposition Determined to Consume a Good Deal of Time in Speechmaking—Friends of the Resolution Uncompromising.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—There are no positive indications of the close of the Hawaiian discussion in the Senate, and unless the unexpected happens, debate on this question will continue for at least another week. There are rumors floating about the Capitol that a vote will be reached or an agreement for final adjournment made toward the end of the week, but no confirmation of the rumors can be secured from the leaders on either side of the controversy, so that, in the language of Senators Jones and Davis, they appear to be "illusory."

The proceedings late Saturday afternoon and the admissions of Senators who oppose annexation indicate quite clearly their purpose to resort to dilatory tactics, while the appearances on the other side are that there will be more pressure brought to secure a vote.

"We have a sufficient number of speeches engaged to insure our going on for three weeks," said Senator Jones of Arkansas to-day in discussing the outlook. Mr. Jones recalled the fact that yesterday in the Senate he was willing to fix a day next session for a vote, and then remarked that he would not agree to vote during the present session.

He said that in case an effort was made to extend the daily sessions into the evenings, the friends of the resolution would find it necessary to maintain a continuous quorum.

Senator Davis, who is managing the contest for the annexationists, said he would insist upon 11 o'clock sessions, and he also expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to extend the daily meetings into the evening.

"We have demonstrated our ability to maintain a quorum," he said, "and we have abundant assurance of the willingness of Senators to remain here indefinitely to insure the enactment of this legislation. Consequently, we do not find it necessary to accede to the proposition to let the matter go over until next session, even with a day fixed for a vote."

The opposition counts upon the Appropriation bills consuming considerable time this week. There is general consent that the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill shall be taken up Monday, and that it shall be followed by the General Deficiency bill. The annexationists proceed upon the theory with the appropriation bills all out of the way and nothing standing in the way of adjournment except the Hawaiian question, it will be far easier to secure a vote. On the other hand, the anti-annexationists welcome introduction of the conference reports as affording new subjects for consideration.

The opposition has received considerable encouragement from the return of Senator Allen of Nebraska, from his home, from the recovery of Senator Caffrey from an illness which threatened to interfere with his capacity for speechmaking, and from the fact that Senator Butler has manifested a willingness to alter his determination not to speak. All have now given assurances that they may be counted upon for speeches, and all are capable of making "long talks."

Senators White and Pettigrew also expect to continue at considerable length, while shorter speeches are expected from Messrs. Clay, Tillman, Jones, Berry, Bate, Roach, Lindsay, Pasco, Chilton, and other Democratic Senators, and from Senator Spooner, Republican.

It is intimated that the discussion may become acrimonious and that some of the annexationists may be drawn into it.

The outlook, therefore, is for a week of long speeches and increased hours of daily sessions. It is possible these may result in an early vote being reached, though the prospect is not now very bright for a speedy winding up of Hawaiian affairs.

GEN. BUTLER FOR HAWAII.

Report that He May Be Military Commander at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—That the Administration expects to see the annexation resolution acted upon with favor is assumed from the report that Major Gen. M. C. Butler, now at Camp Alger, in command of a division of the Second Corps, expects to be sent to the Sandwich Islands as military commander.

It is not understood that Gen. Butler has asked to go to Honolulu, but the assertion is that the President has intimated that he would be a useful officer to command that post until after the war is over.

Leprosy in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Some of the inner history of Hawaii was turned into the pages of The Congressional Record last week by speakers for and against annexation. Yesterday's Record has an account of the prevalence of leprosy in the islands, indicating that the disease is found everywhere, although the Government seeks to discourage talk about it.

It appears that school teachers in the native schools wear gloves to avoid contagion, and children who are tainted are kept out of sight of medical men lest they should be banished forever to Molokai, the island in the group where there are 1,400 lepers in a colony.

THE WEEK IN THE HOUSE.

Conference Reports, Bankruptcy Bill, and Army Measures to Come Up.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Nothing of importance is likely to come before the House this week. Conference reports upon the Sundry Civil, Indian, and District of Columbia Appropriation bills probably will be submitted, and the conference report upon the bankruptcy measure, which the Senate has adopted, will be considered. Its adoption by the House apparently is assured.

Mr. Hull, from the Committee on Military Affairs, will insist upon consideration of a number of bills made necessary by war demands, notably one to increase the force of the Ordnance Department.

The situation in the House is such that final adjournment could be reached easily within a very few days, should the Senate dispose of the Hawaiian resolutions. Henceforth, therefore, the programme in the House must be largely one of waiting upon the Senate's conclusion respecting annexation.

ARCTIC STEAMER HOPE SAILS.

She Leaves St. John's on Her Way to Join Peary in North Baffin's Bay.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 26.—Lieut. Peary's auxiliary steamer Hope, Capt. Samuel Bartlett, sailed to-day for Sydney, C. B., where she will coal and take on board a scientific party, proceeding thence to North Baffin's Bay, where she will join Lieut. Peary, to transfer stores and coal to the steamer Windward.

The Hope's reserve stock of 100 tons of coal will be landed at Littleton Island, off the coast of Greenland, to be used by the Windward on her return, provided she is frozen in at the north all Winter.

The Hope is expected to return here in the latter part of September.

Boy Attacked by a Monkey.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 26.—Frank Van Pelt, the bridgetender at the Carteret bridge of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has a pet monkey which he keeps in his home, an old boat, tied up beside the bridge. This morning William Houseman's yacht, with a party of twenty, went down the river bound for Staten Island Sound for a pleasure trip. Van Pelt keeps refreshments for boating parties, and the yacht tied up alongside his boat. The party went into the boat, leaving William Houseman, Jr., to look after the yacht. The monkey climbed on board the latter and attacked the boy, almost tearing his left ear off. The animal had to be knocked down before it was overpowered.

THE WAR REVENUE TAXES

Statement of the Rates, Under the New Law, Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL SCHEDULE

Items from Which the Revenues Will Be Procured for Carrying on the Various Campaigns Against Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following statement of the rates of taxation under the new war revenue act is from advanced proofs of a table prepared by the Bureau of Statistics for publication in the next issue of The Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce:

Fermented Liquors.

	Rate.
(To take effect from date of act.) Beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor, per barrel of 31 gallons	$2.00
(7½ per cent. discount on all sales of stamps.)	

Annual Special Taxes.

(To take effect July 1, 1898.) Bankers using a capital (including surplus) not exceeding $25,000	50.00
For every additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000	2.00
Brokers (except those paying tax as bankers)	50.00
Pawnbrokers	20.00
Commercial brokers	20.00
Custom House brokers	10.00
Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls in cities of more than 25,000 population, as shown by last preceding United States census	100.00
Proprietors of circuses	100.00
Proprietors of other public exhibitions or shows for money	10.00
Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley or table	5.00

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND SNUFF.

Tobacco and snuff, manufactured, per pound	12 cents
Cigars and cigarettes—	
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000	$8.60 per M.
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	$1 per M.
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000	$3.60 per M.
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	$1.50 per M.
Dealers in leaf tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco—	
When annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds	$6.00
When annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds	12.00
When annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds	24.00
Dealers in tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds	12.00
Manufacturers of cigars—	
When annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars	6.00
When annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000	12.00
When annual sales exceed 200,000	24.00

Stamp Taxes.

(To take effect July 1, 1898.)

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock and indebtedness issued after July 1, 1898, on each $100 of face value	5 cents
Certificates of stock, original issues of, on organization or reorganization, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	5 cents
Sale, or agreement to sell stock in any association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	2 cents
Sale or agreement to sell any products of merchandise at any exchange board of trade, or similar place—	
For each $100 in value	1 cent
For each additional $100 or fraction thereof	1 cent
Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or money order at sight	2 cents
Bill of exchange (inland) draft, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or money order other than at sight or on demand, or promissory note (except bank notes) and original domestic money orders issued by the United States after July 1, 1898—	
For a sum not exceeding $100	2 cents
For each additional $100 or fraction thereof	2 cents
Bill of exchange (foreign) or letter of credit (including orders by telegraph, or otherwise, for the payment of money issued by express or other companies, or any person) drawn in, but payable out of the United States—	
If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more:	
Not exceeding $100	4 cents
For each additional $100 or part thereof	4 cents
If drawn in sets of two or more:	
For every bill of each set not exceeding $100	2 cents
For each additional $100 or part thereof	2 cents
Bill of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for merchandise for export	10 cents
Bill of lading, manifest, or receipt, and each duplicate thereof, express and freight	1 cent
Telephone messages costing 15 cents or over	1 cent each
Bonds of indemnity	50 cents
Certificates issued by Port Warden or Surveyor	25 cents
Certificates, all other, required by law, not elsewhere specified	10 cents
Charter contracts or agreements, or renewals or transfers of—	
For vessels not exceeding 300 tons	$3.00
For vessels exceeding 300 and not exceeding 600 tons	5.00
For vessels exceeding 600 tons	10.00
Broker's note or memorandum of sale	10 cents
Conveyance deed or instrument or writing transferring realty—	
When value exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500	50 cents
For each additional $500 or fraction thereof	50 cents
Telegraphic dispatch	1 cent
Custom House entry of merchandise—	
Not exceeding $100 in value	25 cents
Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500	50 cents
Exceeding $500	$1.00
Entry for withdrawal of merchandise from customs bonded warehouse	50 cents
Life insurance policies (except any fraternal beneficiary society or order, or farmers' purely local co-operative company or association, or employes' relief associations operated on the lodge system or local co-operation plan, organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit)—	
For each $100 or fractional part thereof	8 cents
On policies issued on weekly-payment plan, 40 per cent. on amount of first weekly premium.	
Insurance policies, (marine, inland, fire,) except purely co-operative or mutual, on each dollar of the amount of premium	½ of 1 cent
Insurance policies, (casualty, fidelity, and guarantee,) on each dollar of amount of premium	½ of 1 cent
Lease, agreement, or contract for rent—	
Not exceeding one year	25 cents
Exceeding one year and not exceeding three years	50 cents
Exceeding three years	$1.00
Manifest for entry or clearance of vessel for foreign port—	
When registered tonnage does not exceed 300 tons	$1.00
When registered tonnage exceeds 300 tons and does not exceed 600 tons	3.00
When registered tonnage exceeds 600 tons	5.00
Mortgage or pledge of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, or assignment, transfer, or renewal of—	
Exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $1,500	25 cents
On each $500, or fractional part of, in excess of $1,500	25 cents
Passage tickets from United States to foreign ports—	
Costing not over $30	$1.00
Costing more than $30 and not over $60	3.00
Costing more than $60	5.00
Power of attorney, or proxy for voting at any election of officers of any incorporated company or association, except religious, charitable, or literary, or public cemeteries	10 cents
Power of attorney, other	25 cents
Protests of notes, &c.	25 cents
Warehouse receipt	25 cents
Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations, (on every packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure)—	
On retail value not exceeding 5 cents	⅛ of 1 cent
Exceeding 5 cents and not exceeding 10 cents	2-8 of 1 cent
Exceeding 10 cents and not exceeding 15 cents	⅜ of 1 cent
Exceeding 15 cents and not exceeding 25 cents	½ of 1 cent
Each additional 25 cents of retail price or fractional part thereof	½ of 1 cent
Perfumery, cosmetics, and other similar articles, (on every packet, box, bottle, &c.)—	
On retail value not exceeding 5 cents	⅛ of 1 cent
Exceeding 5 cents and not exceeding 10 cents	2-8 of 1 cent
Exceeding 10 cents and not exceeding 15 cents	⅜ of 1 cent
Exceeding 15 cents and not exceeding 25 cents	½ of 1 cent
Each additional 25 cents or part of	½ of 1 cent
Sparkling or other wines, bottled—	
Each bottle containing 1 pint or less	1 cent
Each bottle containing more than 1 pint	2 cents
Chewing gum, or substitutes—	
On each jar, box, or other package, of not more than $1 and value	4 cents
On each additional $1 or part thereof	4 cents

Excise Taxes.

Corporation, company, person, or firm refining petroleum or sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil, or other products where gross annual receipts exceed $250,000—on gross amount of receipts in excess of $250,000	⅛ of 1 per cent.
On every seat sold in a palace car, and on every berth sold in a sleeping car	1 cent

Legacies and Distributive Shares of Personal Property. (To take effect on date of act.)

1. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother, or sister of deceased—

When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	75 cents on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$1.125 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$1.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$1.875 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $1,000,000	$2.25 on each $100

2. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be the descendant of a brother or sister—

When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	$1.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$2.25 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$3 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$3.75 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $1,000,000	$4.50 on each $100

3. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest shall be the brother or sister of the father or mother or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother—

When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	$3 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$4.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$6 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$7.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $1,000,000	$9 on each $100

4. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother—

When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	$4 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$6 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$8 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$10 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $1,000,000	$12 on each $100

5. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be a person of any other degree of collateral consanguinity, or a stranger in blood, or a body politic or corporation—

When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	$5 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$7.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$10 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$12.50 on each $100
When the whole amount exceeds $1,000,000	$15 on each $100

Mixed Flour. (To take effect 60 days after passage of act.)

Person, firm, or corporation making, packing, or repacking	$12 per annum
On each barrel or package containing more than 49 pounds and not more than 196 pounds	4 cents per barrel
On each ½ barrel or package containing more than 49 pounds and not more than 98 pounds	2 cents per barrel
On each ¼ barrel or package containing more than 24½ pounds and not more than 49 pounds	1 cent per barrel
On each ⅛ barrel or package containing 24½ pounds or less	½ cent per barrel

Customs Duties.

Tea imported from foreign countries: 10 cents per pound

ATTACKED AN OLD MAN.

Hoodlums Wantonly Maltreated Him and Fled to Escape Arrest.

A gang of young hoodlums returning from a ball game, wantonly attacked Mark Schwartz yesterday afternoon in front of his butcher shop, at 384 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn. Schwartz, who is sixty-three years old, was asleep on a bench in front of his shop.

One of the young rowdies struck him on the soles of his feet with a basehall bat. The old man awoke with a cry of pain, and the gang seized him, pulled his whiskers, and thew him to the sidewalk. They were evidently about to go further when some trolley car men came rushing up, and the boys fled. Dr. Grumble of St. Mary's Hospital responded to an ambulance call, and found that Schwartz had a lacerated eye and bruised knee.

• Finest Flavor • Fairest Price

In Honor of the President the July Issue of The Ladies' Home Journal

Has a cover printed in the National colors, presenting a striking figure of President McKinley, surmounted by the President's private flag, and portraits of his mother and wife.

A SPECIAL NUMBER

The Anecdotal Side of the President

An article prepared specially by the closest friends and associates of the President. It will be accompanied by a series of

New Portraits of the President

Secured expressly for this article, including what the President himself considers the best portrait ever taken of him.

The Declaration of Independence

AS IT IS TO-DAY

Photographic reproductions of the original draft and the authentic document, now rarely shown to any one.

The President's March

Composed by Victor Herbert. Destined to be the National march as associated with the office of the President of the United States.

10 Cents a Copy

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

BLACK AND PLATT AGREE

The Senator Accepts the Policy Outlined by the Governor for the Extra Session.

A NEW ELECTION MEASURE

A Board to be Appointed by the Mayor from Men Recommended by Parties Having Largest Vote at Last Election.

Gov. Black and Senator Platt have at last, after weeks of diplomatic negotiation through friends, come to what is still thought to be a tenative agreement relative to the affairs of the Police Board and Election Bureau of this city. The Senator, who foresaw the hopelessness of getting the Chief Executive of the State to do the bidding of the Republican organization, has yielded several points, and at present all is said to be harmony between Gov. Black and himself. The chief intermediary in the negotiations was the State Superintendent of Insurance, Louis R. Payn.

In company with Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Payn called on Senator Platt yesterday and for an hour the three men were in the Senator's apartments. Mr. Payn had been in telephonic communication with the Governor, and submitted a report of his conference. It was in the nature of an ultimatum to the effect that the Governor was not ready to make any concessions or conditions as far as his recommendation to the Legislature to enact measures affecting the Police Board of this city was concerned. Mr. Payn further announced that he had understood that the Governor had five bills before him for consideration, all relative to a change in the present Police Department system and the control of the elections.

Substance of These Bills.

Two of these bills provide for a metropolitan police system, the chief executive officers of which are to be appointed by the Governor, and which is to retain complete control of the elections. Another bill provides for a bi-partisan election board for all cities in the State, which is to be entirely disassociated from the Police Department. Still another provides for a bi-partisan police board to be appointed by the Governor for the City of New York only. The fifth bill in the hands of the Governor provides for a bi-partisan election board for cities of the first class, to be appointed by the Mayors of the respective cities under certain conditions and restrictions.

This last bill in a modified form is said to be the one which will probably go to the Legislature with the recommendation of the Governor. The conditions attached to the measure will be that the two parties having the largest vote at the last State or National election shall recommend the men to be appointed by the Mayor as Commissioners of Elections. The Mayor shall, however, reserve the right to reject any of the men recommended, in which case the two parties named shall recommend other men against whom the City Executive has no personal prejudice or objection.

Upon Mr. Payn's assurance that this decision of the Governor was absolutely final and that he would under no circumstances recede from that position, Senator Platt agreed to give the measure his sanction, and to do his best to bring the members of the organization in the Legislature into line, so that they may push the measure decided upon to a speedy passage. With this, it was reported, the conference closed, and Mr. Payn hurried off, and left for Albany early in the afternoon.

Mr. Platt's Other Callers.

Shortly after the morning conference Congressman Quigg and Postmaster Van Cott called on Senator Platt and learned the result of Mr. Payn's mission. The consultation that followed is said to have been more or less stormy.

Mr. Quigg opposed in emphatic terms the measure which is to be submitted to the Legislature. He contended that even if the Board of Elections were constituted entirely of men in sympathy with the Republican organization they would be powerless to prevent any corrupt practices on the part of those immediately connected with the supervision of elections. He argued that Commissioners of Elections were merely judges of the count, and in that capacity can only pass upon the returns as they are received from the polls. On the other hand, they have no power to prevent illegal registration or even to scrutinize the registration roll any more than any other citizen has. They cannot prevent colonization of non-resident voters or the naturalization of foreign citizens by illegal or fraudulent methods. For that reason, Mr. Quigg contended the aim at which the Republican organization was striving, namely, the wresting of the control over the elections from the hands of Tammany, would be utterly defeated, in this city at least, and at the next election the Republicans would stand little chance of getting a full vote for their ticket.

Senator Platt listened with great interest to the representations made by Mr. Quigg, but declared that he was not in a position to dictate terms to the Governor as the latter had definitely decided upon his policy, and, therefore, under the circumstances, it would be wise to yield it only for the sake of harmony within the ranks.

At 3:20 Senator Platt left for Washington. He will return to this city at the end of the week and transfer his headquarters to the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, where the next conference will undoubtedly take place.

It was learned that the extra session would be called about July 1, and would convene five days later.

Hamilton Fish called on Senator Platt for a few minutes just prior to the latter's departure. Politics were not discussed, the visit being of a purely social character.

Mayor Van Wyck at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 26.—Mayor Van Wyck of New York was the guest of John F. Carroll at the Hollywood to-day. The party went driving this afternoon. The Mayor will return to New York in the morning.

CLIFTON HOUSE BURNS DOWN.

The Famous Hostelry at Niagara Falls Destroyed by Fire During a Gale.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 26.—The Clifton House, one of the largest hotels at the Falls, located on the Canadian side, and one of the most famous historically, was burned to the ground this morning. A big gale was blowing. The large kitchen chimney was demolished, and set fire to the house under the roof despite the strenuous efforts of the Fire Departments on both sides of the river. The fire honeycombed the house from one end to the other.

All the guests and help escaped, and all valuables and luggage was removed. Much of the furnishings and furniture was also saved, as well as silverware. George M. Colburn, who has been proprietor for the past twenty-eight years, was in New York at the time of the fire.

The Clifton had a world-wide reputation as being the only hotel at the Falls with a view of both falls and gorge, and was the favorite with foreigners and others of wealth and station. A number of foreign crowned heads, royalty, and nobility have stopped there.

The guests of the house are now at the Cataract House, on the American side. Many ludicrous incidents occurred. Two old New York Central and Michigan Central Railroad signs were brought out carefully and laid in the park, while valuable bric-à-brac and cutglass was thrown out of the windows.

CRASH NEAR PLAINFIELD.

Engineer Slightly Hurt, and an Engine and Freight Cars Wrecked.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 26.—There was a wreck on the Central Railroad of New Jersey between this place and Dunellen this afternoon. An east-bound Philadelphia and Reading freight train was brought to a standstill just after entering a block by some accident to the brake fixtures, and the train following a Baltimore and Ohio freight, crashed into it.

The caboose and three cars of the Philadelphia and Reading train, and the engine and tender of the Baltimore and Ohio train were wrecked. The engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio train was slightly hurt. No one else was injured.

Edward McGee's Wounds Fatal.

ORANGE, N. J., June 26.—Edward McGee, who was shot last night by Charles Hollum, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon. McGee, who was a plumber, the senior member of the firm of McGee & O'Connor, was accused of being the cause of the downfall of Bessie Hollum, daughter of the man who shot him. Last night, in the Memorial Hospital, McGee identified Hollum as the man who shot him. He denied the truth of the charges made against him in relation to the girl. Hollum, who was held pending the result of the injuries he inflicted upon McGee will now be held for murder.

BOKERS BITTERS Quickly cure stomach troubles brought on by excessive heat or over-exertion.

Military men and Bicyclists will appreciate them.

Leading grocers, liquor dealers, druggists.

STORM'S HAVOC IN NEW JERSEY

Woman, Presumably Struck by Lightning, Dropped Dead at Montvale—Barn Destroyed and Trees Blown Down.

MONTVALE, N. J., June 26.—During the thunderstorm yesterday afternoon Mrs. Van Malen of New York was standing on the porch of Mrs. Wagner's home here talking with Mrs. Wagner, with whom she boarded. There was a brilliant flash of lightning, and Mrs. Van Malen dropped dead. Whether she was struck by lightning or died of heart disease has not been ascertained. There are no marks on the body. Mrs. Wagner, who was standing close to Mrs. Van Malen, was not injured.

During the storm the barn of J. Terkville was destroyed by fire, and is supposed to have been struck by lightning. The public school at Park Ridge was struck by lightning, but not greatly damaged.

Throughout the upper part of Bergen County trees were blown down, and some of these carried with them all the telegraph wires, and the service was interrupted for several hours in consequence.

Several places in the upper part of the county report that snow fell for a minute or two during the storm.

Wheelman Hurt While Coasting.

Julius Bandes, twenty-two years old, of Clinton Street, Manhattan, lost control of his machine yesterday afternoon while descending the Leonia hill at Fort Lee, and fell. His nose was broken, his face cut, his scalp torn, and it is feared his skull was injured. He was unconscious for some time but finally revived, and was taken in charge by a friend.

GOOD SPORT FOR YACHTSMEN.

The Hudson River Club Holds Its Annual Regatta.

Puffy winds brought out a test of true seamanship among the crews aboard the fourteen boats which took part yesterday in the twenty-fourth annual regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club. The course for the boats in the larger classes led to Yonkers and return, while the smaller boats rounded at Spuyten Duyvil. Silver loving cups were the prizes offered.

In Class B, for open sloops, twenty feet and under, the Clip, owned by William Ridley of the Audubon Yacht Club, beat the Answer and Princess in easy fashion. The Ethel B, owned by George O. Shaughnessy, outsailed a fleet of six boats in Class C, which was confined to cabin catboats, twenty feet and under. Her nearest rival was the Irene, owned by Paul Masteren.

In class D, for open catboats, twenty feet and under, the winner was James T. Corbett, owned by Charles Rothnel. The only other competing boat in this class, the Chip, owned by Frank Smedley, made a good race, but was finally beaten out on the last reach for home. The Millie, owned by Alexander Simpson, had a walkover in Class E, for open catboats, under twenty feet. Her only rival, the Paul W., owned by Paul Wetzel, met with a mishap to her rigging early in the race, and finally had to abandon all hope of winning.

Class F was confined to naphtha launches, and a trio started, being the Cleopatra, owned by E. S. Peets; Chatham, owned by Albert Roussel, and Minerva, owned by George Fisher. The machinery got out of order before a mile was covered. The race will take place next Sunday.

Several protests were aired before the Regatta Committee by the crews aboard certain boats, who claimed that they were instructed to round one of the stakeboats on the wrong side, thereby losing considerable time. The committee appeared greatly worried over the matter.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Splendid Stake Programme and Larger Fields Promised for the Week at Sheepshead Bay.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

Trainers on the Local Tracks Are of the Opinion that If Either Sloan or Taral Had Accepted Oliver's Offer to Ride, Warrenton Would Have Won the American Derby.

Up to date the Spring meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club has been decidedly successful, and as to-day will usher in the second week of the meeting and the conditions promise racing as good as that seen since the meeting opened, it is only fair to presume that the present meeting will be one of the most successful the club has known in years. There will be continuous racing throughout the week, for the club has, like the Westchester Racing Association, decided to give an extra day's racing on Friday the off day of the week, and to donate the proceeds to the Red Cross Society. There will really be racing without intermission from now on until the date for the close of the Spring meeting is at hand, for next Monday will see the end of the meeting, with the second half of the Double Event, the Realization, and the Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase as the attractions on that day.

The Surf Stakes to-morrow will be worth probably $3,500, and it is possible that Sydney Paget's grand two-year-old Jean Beraud will be its starter. If he faces the flag he will have to pick up 130 pounds and face such good youngsters as Dr. Eichberg, who so easily measured Filigrane's distance at Morris Park; Kingdon, Miller, Half Time, Counsellor Wernberg, and Ahom, but he has so repeatedly demonstrated his superior class and his ability to pack up weight that it looks as if the winner's portion of the stake will go toward paying off the sum Mr. Paget paid John Daly for him. It is said that Mr. Paget is not particularly anxious to have the colt take up heavy imposts unless there is a big incentive, for he is of the opinion that Jean Beraud will make a great three-year-old, and many of the trainers concur with him in this opinion. The Spindrift on Thursday will probably call together a good field of three-year-olds at a mile and an eighth, and as some of the candidates are also eligible in the Realization, their work in this race will be watched with interest, for it will mean for those that start a public preparation for the big race on July 4. Among those scheduled to go are Sly Fox, Nuto, Previous, Handball, Murillo, Lydian, The Huguenot, Swiftmas, and Rinaldo. One thing noticeable about the overnight races at Sheepshead Bay has been the light fields. This was in a measure due to the cough that was epidemic among the horses quartered near the track, but as the cough in most cases is yielding rapidly to treatment, better and larger fields may be looked for this week.

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The stake programme for the balance of the meeting, which will end on Monday next, is as follows:

TO-DAY.—Spring Stakes, of $1,000, for two-year-olds; special conditions; forty-three eligible; Futurity course. Realization Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, with $1,500 added; thirty-three eligible; one mile.

TUESDAY.—Surf Stakes, of $1,500, for two-year-olds; seventy-one eligible; five and a half furlongs.

WEDNESDAY.—Pansy Stakes, of $750, for two-year-olds; special conditions; twenty-seven eligibles; three-quarters of a mile on the turf.

THURSDAY.—June Stakes, of $1,000, for two-year-olds; special conditions; forty-two eligible; Futurity course. Spindrift Stakes, of $1,000, for three-year-olds; thirty eligible; one mile and an eighth.

SATURDAY.—Vernal Stakes, of $1,000, for miles two years old; special conditions; sixty-five eligible; five furlongs. Long Island Handicap, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward; thirty-four eligible; one mile and an eighth.

MONDAY, JULY 4.—Second half of the Double Event, of $5,000, for two-year-olds, with $1,000 additional in plate or money if both halves of the event (Kingdon won the first half) are won by the same horse; forty-two eligible; Futurity course. The Realization, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, with $5,000 added; ninety-nine eligible; one mile and five-eighths. The Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, of $750, for four-year-olds and upward; twenty-seven eligible; full steeplechase course of two and one-half miles.

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The card for to-day at Sheepshead Bay is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Cleophus 126	Loiterer 115	
Kinnikinic 124	Endeavor 112	
Swiftmas 110	Lady Marian 107	
Don Blas 117	Murillo 108	
Billali 114	Van Antwerp 106	
Ida J. D. 112		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Royal Stag 124	Leedsville 105
Peep o' Day 119	Hanwell 100
Previous 118	Blue Devil 100
Geisha 112	Caldron 98
Mont Or 109	Ortoland 98
Domitor 107	Mon Ino 97

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes, of $1,000, for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Kingdon 125	Prestidigitatrice 115
Counsellor Weinberg. 121	Ethelbert 113

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds, with $1,500 added. One mile.

Handball 122	Momentum 115
Sanders 122	Boy Orator 115
Kitefoot 117	

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; selling. Five furlongs.

Saccharine 106	Lady Sneerwell 103
Amorita 109	Incandescent 100
Anagram 109	Anitra 100
Gaze 109	Bettie Gray 97
Lady Onward 106	Miriam Claire 97
Belle of H 103	Loiter 94
Lady Dora 103	Full Dress 94
St. Sophia 103	Avoca 94
Tendresse 103	Mrs. Jimmy 94
Nell Dudley 103	Lady Lindsay 89

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a quarter.

Jefferson 118	Decanter 102
King T 113	Rappahannock 96
Mt. Washington 106	Merlin 96

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J. B. Haggin gave $21,000 for imp. Maxim, $15,000 for Sir Modred, and $12,000 for imp. Darebin, and all proved excellent investments, their progeny bringing many times what the California multi-millionaire paid for them, though Maxim did not live many years after his arrival in California. Other thoroughbred horses from the colonies that got good winners here were True Briton, Cleveden, Trade Wind, Parmatta, Stromboli, and Loyalist—in fact, there were but a very small proportion of the Australasian horses that failed to achieve quite a measure of success at the stud. We have never had a winner of the Melbourne Cup brought to our shores, but it is said that Tarcoola (by Newminster—Imogene, by King of the Ring,) who won this the greatest of all events in 1894, will be brought to California next November or December and offered for sale. Newminster sired Newhaven (now in England,) and headed the "winning stallions" list for several years. He is a good-looking, big horse on short legs—all horse—and his record of wins outside the Melbourne Cup (which he captured with 116 pounds up) shows that he was a top-notcher as a racer.

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If there was one man at the Washington Park race track on Saturday afternoon who was more at odds with the rest of the world and especially with Jockeys Tod Sloan and Fred Taral than any one else, that man was "Billy" Oliver, the owner of Warrenton, who was beaten only a nose for the rich American Derby by Pink Coat. Oliver thought his colt had an excellent chance to win if he could get a good boy to ride him, and he offered every inducement first to Taral and then to Sloan if either would go to Chicago to ride the colt. He agreed to pay either jockey $1,000 if he won, and guaranteed $500 for the trip, but the jockeys thought Warrenton's chances were not very bright and declined the offer. The prevailing opinion here is that with either Taral or Sloan in the saddle Warrenton would have won.

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Foxhall Keene, who was one of the visitors at the new clubhouse of the Coney Island Jockey Club last week, is enthusiastic over the progeny of Domino. That great race horse died early in his career in the stud, and his death was felt keenly by his owner, who expected great things of his get. There are five yearlings and fourteen weanlings by Domino now at the Castleton stud, and their appearance has so impressed Mr. Keene that none will be sold. They will be kept and trained by Mr. Keene and, when old enough, raced in his colors.

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The winner of the Latonia Derby, Han d'Or, will be shipped to the far West about July 1, to race on the Montana circuit. He is engaged in $15,000 worth of stakes out there, including the Montana Derby. It is at least possible that Tom Ryan may ship his string in the same direction, as some of his horses have engagements out there.

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Among the Fourth of July trotting meetings near New York will be the one held at Singac, N. J. Four classes—Free-for-all, 3:00, 2:19, and 2:25 all for trotters and pacers, will be contested. The purses are $250 and $200. Entries will close on Thursday.

HARLEM OARSMEN'S OUTING.

The Second Annual Reunion of the Regatta Association Held at College Point.

Harlem River oarsmen turned out in full force yesterday to attend the second annual reunion of the Harlem Regatta Association, held at College Point, L. I. Every club on the river was represented, and all had barge crews out, with the exception of the Atalanta Boat Club and the First Bohemian Rowing Club. The weather was perfect for a day's outing on the water, and the members gathered at the various boathouses as early as 10 o'clock. The four, six, and eight oared barges were soon ready, and by 11 o'clock most of them were launched, and a start was made for College Point, the Nonpareil eight leading the way. Favored by wind and tide, the trip across Bowery Bay was quickly made, several of the crews having lively brushes.

The fleet was composed of seven eight and four four oared barges. On arriving at the Point the boats were quickly moored, and the crews took possession of the athletic field adjoining Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel. A baseball game was the first event on the programme, and teams were quickly chosen, and Jack Nagle selected as umpire. The affair was getting very lively for the umpire, and the twenty-fourth inning had been reached when the dinner bell was sounded. This ended the game in a hurry. A line of march was formed, and the crews, following their Captains, filed into Donnelly's big dining room end enjoyed an excellent dinner. After cigars had been passed around, J. Murphy of the Nonpareil Rowing Club called the meeting to order, and in behalf of the Harlem Regatta Association expressed his gratification at the large number present and the good-fellowship shown. President Fred Vilmar of the Nassau Boat Club, Thomas Heffernan of the Union Boat Club, William Boland, Secretary of the Middle States Regatta Association; Dr. Buckley of the Wyanoke Boat Club, Capt. Harold Cleaver of the Nassau Boat Club, Walter Goodkind, Lone Star Boat Club, and John Rogers, President of the Long Island Regatta Association, also made complimentary addresses. Toasts were then drunk to the various clubs, after which the party adjourned to the field and resumed the interrupted game of ball. This time the Harlems and Nonparells played a match game, the score being a tie in the fourth inning, when a start was made for home.

During the afternoon, the party was joined by several members of the Twenty-second Regiment, who rowed over from their quarters at Fort Schuyler, in a six-oared cutter in charge of Lieut. Conrow.

On the way home there was a lively long-distance race between the four-oared barge of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, manned by Dargan, bow; Cox, No. 2; Deady, No. 3; Chicherio, stroke, and Capt. Binzen, coxswain, and the Nassaus' eight-oared barge, with a crew composed of Cool, bow; Cleaver, No. 2; La Gost, No. 3; Burnham, No. 4; O. D. Thees, No. 5; Davis, No. 6; Vilmar, stroke, and Mackey, coxswain. It was nip-and-tuck for about two miles, when the Nassaus drew ahead, rowing a long, hard stroke. They were unable to hold their lead, however, and by the time the Harlem River was reached were only a boat's length in the lead. This they held until the boathouse was reached, but the Metropolitans claimed a victory because they had their boat housed first.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club was the best represented at the reunion, forty-eight of the 160 members present being Nonpareil men.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Town Officials Prevent Cleveland-New York Game—Washington Defeats Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	37	21	.638
Boston	36	21	.632
Cleveland	34	22	.607
Baltimore	32	22	.593
Chicago	33	26	.559
Pittsburg	31	26	.544
New York	28	28	.500
Philadelphia	25	28	.472
Brooklyn	23	32	.418
Washington	22	36	.379
St. Louis	20	37	.351
Louisville	19	41	.317

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Washington, 13; Cincinnati, 4.
Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 10.
St. Louis-Baltimore—Rain.
Cleveland-New York—Official interference.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.

Chicago, 13; Brooklyn, 10.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Both teams batted hard to-day, the Orphans winning because over half their hits were doubles and triples. Attendance, 8,000. Score:

Chicago	4 0 2 2 5 0 0 0 x—13
Brooklyn	4 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 1—10

Earned runs—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 15; Brooklyn, 14. Errors—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Kilroy and Donahue; Brooklyn, Miller and Ryan.

Washington, 13; Cincinnati, 4.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Breitenstein's miserable pitching allowed the Senators to win to-day's game. McBride's fielding was the only feature. Attendance, 5,634. Score:

Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—4
Washington	1 0 0 4 0 0 2 3 3—13

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Base hits, Washington, 13; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Washington, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Farrell; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz.

UMPIRE DOESCHER'S EXHIBITION.

He Threatened Violence to a Reporter, but Was Prevented.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 26.—Umpire Doescher was on the rampage at Charlotte this afternoon, and gave an exhibition never before seen in this league. After the home crowd had jeered an especially rank decision against a Springfield player, Doescher came over to the stand and threatened personal violence to a reporter. A couple of cranks in the crowd behind the scorers had called Doescher a "lobster," or something of the kind, and he evidently thought it was the newspaper man. After the game Doescher ran around to the entrance of the grounds and waited for the reporter, to "smash his face," he declared. The crowd rushed Doescher into a side room and kept him there until he cooled off. Rochester won the game from Springfield by timely hitting and opportune errors by the Ponies. Clymer's batting was a feature. Score:

Springfield	3 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—5
Rochester	2 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 x—9

Cleveland-New York Game Stopped.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26.—The game between Cleveland and New York at Euclid Beach Park scheduled for this afternoon was prevented by officials of Collinwood Village. The players were notified that they would be arrested as soon as the first ball was pitched and the game was therefore abandoned. Four thousand persons were outside the gates, but were not admitted to the grounds. The postponed game will be played Tuesday.

Other Games.

At Fall River—Taunton, 7; Fall River, 5.
At Providence—Pawtucket, 23; Newport, 10.
At Paterson—Paterson, 4; Reading, 2.

Chess Open to All Players.

A chess tournament will be played at the Glen Tower Hotel, Dobbs Ferry, July 2 and 4, open to all players. Prizes will be offered. The players will be arranged in three classes, and all will play in one event, giving and receiving odds according to class. Arrangements are in charge of Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., editor of The American Chess Magazine.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Women Golfers of Larchmont and Morristown Play for Prizes This Week.

MANY OTHER CLUB CONTESTS

Seabright Will Attract the Golf Experts Next Friday—Independence Day Tournaments Growing—Hamilton Fish, Jr., Was a Golfer.

Activity will be the word in the golf world during the present week. An unusual number of matches have been scheduled for Saturday, and next Monday, July 4, will be one of the biggest golfing days on local links of the year. Seabright, as previously mentioned, will have the pick of the golfers in its open tournament, which begins next Friday, and the improved course will give better facilities than last year for good playing.

The series of games for the week will begin to-day with a ladies' handicap tournament, eighteen holes, medal play, on the links of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Alfred Marshall has offered a handsome silver cup for the winner.

On Wednesday the women of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, will play their second handicap tournament in the series of games being held twice a month during the season for a silver cup given by Robert D. Foote. The cup is to be awarded to the one who wins the greatest number of matches at the close of the contest. The first competition was won by Mrs. Arthur Dean from over twenty competitors. Every week during July, on Saturdays, there will be match play competitions for the Captain's Cup, a prize offered by W. Allston Flagg, which is to become the property of the member at the close of the season who wins the most victories for the club in team competitions. When there is no match with another club, two teams are picked and play against each other on the home links. The club team will play the Oakland Golf team on July 30 on the Morris County Links. A medal play, handicap tournament, has been arranged by the Morris County Greens Committee for July 4, open to members and their friends, and there will probably be forty or more players.

Some Saturday Club Events.

Some of the club contests for next Saturday will be: Third competition for the Staten Island team championship cup, between the Richmond County Country Club and the Harbor Hill Golf Club, on the latter's links; Oakland and Marine and Field Club team match on the latter's links, near Bath Beach; Harbor Hill and Hillside Club of Plainfield, team match at Plainfield, and a handicap trial tournament for the Harbor Hill members. The usual weekly handicaps will be in progress at Ardsley, Dyker Meadow, Crescent Athletic Club, Baltusrol, Essex County of Orange, and other local clubs.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., whose recent death on the field of battle is sadly deplored by his many friends and clubmates, numbered golf among the various sports in which he took a general interest. He was a frequent player over the Tuxedo Golf Club links, and competed in that club's open tournament last Fall. With a little more attention to the game he would have made an able player, but he followed the sport more as an amusement than from any serious intent to make performances records.

Foxhall Keene has been playing considerably since his recent return from Europe on the links of the Oakland Golf Club, he and the Oakland champion, Walter J. Travis, having had several lively rounds together. Keene will surely be seen in the amateur championship tournament, at Morristown, and he will play in most of the big events in the Fall. As last year, he will probably spend a part of the season at Newport, and take part in the annual open tournament there during the latter part of August. While in Europe Keene spent several days at old St. Andrew's, playing over that most famous of all Scotch courses.

Fernie Not Coming Over.

William Fernie, who has been conspicuously heralded from time to time as a prominent addition to the crack professionals in this country, it now seems, is not going to transfer his golfing abilities from the old country to America, after all. He was to have been the Oakland Club professional, but since his heavy defeat a few days ago by William Park, he has occupied a much quieter position in the golfing world, and as the Oakland Club has heard nothing definite from him, the club is now looking around for another professional.

The Crescent Athletic Club, which recently held its first open tournament, will continue to keep the links active during the Summer by a series of members' games for both men and women. The women's championship of the club has just been decided, the honor falling to Miss Grace Jenkins, who beat Mrs. Homer S. Ramsdell in the final round.

William Smith, the new English professional of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, who came very nearly winning the open championship at Boston, has reached made a new record for the Shinnecock course, doing the eighteen holes in seventy-five strokes. The former record of seventy-seven was held by R. B. Wilson, the professional last year, and John Shippen, the young colored golfer.

Cup for July 4.

E. M. Fulton, Jr., has presented a cup to be played for July 4 by the members of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye. It will be a handicap tournament, eighteen holes. The women of the club will begin a series of Wednesday competitions on July 6, to be continued to Sept. 1, for a cup.

The return team match between the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island and the Rockaway Hunt Club will be played at Cedarhurst July 9.

The new year book of the Morris County Golf Club has just been issued, and in form it maintains the reputation for neatness of former editions. It is printed entirely on blue paper, in white. Few changes appear in the list of officers or Directors. One noticeable change, however, is the discarding of the unmeaning and unofficial offices of Honorary President and Vice President. Paul Revere continues as President of the club, Edward T. Nichols is Treasurer, and Arthur Berry, Secretary. The Greens Committee, which will have the important work of arranging all details for the amateur championship tournament in September, consists of Ransom H. Thomas, Chairman; George G. Kip, Edward T. Nichols, Richard H. Williams, and W. Allston Flagg. The House Committee has Alexander H. Tiers for Chairman, with Augustus Revere and Henry A. Henriques as his aids, and the Women's Committee of the club consists of Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Miss Fanny L. Hopkins, and Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel.

RACE FOR CRICKET PENNANT.

New Jersey Athletic Club's Team A Well in the Lead.

The struggle for the pennant of the Metropolitan District Cricket League is being kept up with vim. Staten Island has advanced to a tie with Manhattan for second place, and the contest between these two should be close and interesting. Team A of the New Jersey Athletic Club, has shown its superiority over Team B, for while the former maintains the lead with an unbeaten record, the latter is relegated to fourth place. R. E. Bonner still leads the batting averages with 110.000, with M. R. Cobb second, with 71.50; N. S. Walker, Jr., third, with 61.00, and G. A. Gittens and J. F. Curran following, with 50.50 and 49.00 respectively. The records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	P.C.
New Jersey A. C. Team A.	4	2	0	2	1.000
Manhattan	3	2	1	0	.666
Staten Island	4	2	1	1	.666
New Jersey A. C. Team B.	4	1	1	2	.500
Roseville	2	0	1	1	.000
New York	3	0	3	0	.000

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Most in Inns.	N.O.	Inn'g.	Runs.	Aver.
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	3	2	*78	110	110.00
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C. Team A	3	1	*91	143	71.50
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	3	2	*83	61	61.00
G. A. Gittens, N. J. A. C. Team B	4	2	*68	101	50.50

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.87
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	.06⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	$11.75
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅛
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.90
Butter, creamery, Western	.17
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, June 25.—Flour dull; Winter wheat patents, $4.80@$4.90; straights, $4.40@$4.60; special brands, hard Spring patents, $5; bakers' $3.25@$3.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 69@71c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@75c; No. 2 red, 78c; No. 2 corn, 31⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 32@32½c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 3 white, 26c; No. 3, 25c, 25c; No. 2 rye, 44c; No. 2 barley, 30@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.05@$1.05½; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per bbl, $9.55@$9.60; lard, per 100 lbs, $5.62½@$5.67½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.50; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.85; sugars, cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

COTTON.

Traders in cotton are more or less influenced by the fact that the months of July and August are critical and testing periods in deciding the proportions and character of the cotton crop. The fate encouraging increase in the volume of operations in cotton, in view of the foregoing element of caution, is regarded, therefore, with much satisfaction, taking one day with another, considerable cotton was for sale yesterday after it was seen that the Liverpool cables furnished no offset to the continued generally favorable character of the crop accounts. The first call developed a decline of 2@4 points, the lowest level of the session. Without being active, the trading was quite general. It transpired that there was considerable investment buying by Wall Street Friday, and also for Liverpool and New Orleans account, stimulated by the comparatively low prices. But there was no particular evidence of a continuation of this class of operations yesterday. On the other hand, liquidation was something of a feature. It is claimed, however, that yesterday's trading has increased the bear interest, which, with previous accumulation of short accounts, will place the market in a position for a sharp rise in the event of any reverse to present fine growing crop prospects. Total business in futures reached 17,800 bales, with the market finally quiet and steady, at net unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points. Spot cotton ruled slow, and closed dull, at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6⅜c; middling Gulf, 6⅜c; sales, 1,000 bales, including 963 bales for export and 125 bales to spinners.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	....	....	....	6.18@6.20
July	6.14	6.17	6.14	6.19@6.20
August	6.16	6.22	6.16	6.21@6.22
September	6.05	6.06	6.05	6.07@6.08
October	6.03	6.08	6.03	6.07@6.08
November	6.05	6.08	6.03	6.05@6.06
December	6.05	6.08	6.04	6.08@....
January	6.08	6.11	6.08	6.11@6.12
February	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14@6.15
March	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.18@6.19

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. Futures opened quiet, sellers, at 1-64d decline; closed quiet, 1@1½-64d net decline December-January, 321v; January-February, 321b; February-March, 321½b; March-April, 322½s; June, 324v; June-July, 324v; July-August, 324b; August-September, 324v; September-October, 323v; October-November, 322s; November-December, 321v.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	70½	70½	70	70
September	72¼	72¼	71 11-16	72
December	72⅝	72⅞	72⅛	72½
Corn—				
July	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36¼
September	....	....	....	37½
December	38	38	37⅞	37⅞
Oats—				
July	....	....	....	27¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	13	73	71¾	71¾
September	67⅛	67 5-16	66 3-16	66¼
December	67½	67⅝	66¾	66¾
Corn—				
July	32¼	32¼	31⅝	32⅛
September	32⅞	32 15-16	32⅛	32½
December	33⅜	33⅜	32¾	32¾
Oats—				
July	23⅛	23¼	22	22½
September	20⅜	20⅞	20	20⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

During the regular session firmness was a noteworthy feature within a moderate range of prices. Demand was fairly active, including foreign orders and local covering, stimulated by reports of showery weather in the Southwest and more favorable Liverpool cables than anybody had reason to expect from the weakness disclosed in our market Friday. A Broomhall cable, besides stating that the English crop was three weeks late without possibility of regaining its lost ground, intimated that the amount on passage is likely to show a heavy decrease to-day. On the other hand this authority reported heavy arrivals of wheat due in Liverpool during the coming fortnight, with millers overbought. Besides the prospective heavy reduction suggested in afloat stocks, to-day's statistics are expected to show still further bullish features in a fair decrease of visible supply stocks in this country and smaller world's shipments than have been seen is some weeks. The unfavorable crop news arriving was mostly by way of St. Louis from Tennessee and Kansas, where samples of new wheat are said to indicate a disappointing yield. Advices from the Northwest were somewhat more favorable than Friday. Advance arrivals of new wheat in Kansas City yesterday graded No. 3 red. At the official close wheat was quite steady, with an advance of ½@⅝c for the day. Immediately after, however, a bear attack was directed against prices, with considerable success, and weakness ruled as a leading feature throughout the curb trading, with 1 o'clock prices about a cent off from the regular close. The curb range of July was from 79 to 78⅝, closing at 78½c; September, from 72c to 71c, closing at 71c. No. 2 red closed 87c, free on board, afloat, and 84c, car lots; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90¾c, free on board, afloat.

DULUTH, Minn., June 25.—No. 1 hard, cash, 84c; July, 84c; September, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 82c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 25.—June, 82¾c; July, 82¾c; September, 69¼c; December, 68¼c; No. 1 hard, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, 84¾c; No. 2 Northern, 82½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25.—No. 1 Northern, 88c; No. 2 Northern, 87c; July, 86¾c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed at 37¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 closed at 28c; No. 3, 27½c; No. 2 white clips, 32c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed, 28@30c; track white, 30@36c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51c, free on board, afloat, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 35½c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4.65@$5; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.65@$4.90; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.95.

RYE FLOUR—$3@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG-MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 90@82½c; coarse, 71@72c. FEED—40, 90, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65@67½c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½c; city feed, nominal; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$25; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 25.—First patents, $4.50@$4.70; second patents, $4.35@$4.45; first clears, $3.65@$3.85; second clears, $3.10@$3.30.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.50; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $12@$13.75.

BEEF—Mess, $10@$11; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17@$17.50.

BEEF HAMS—$22.50.

DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 100 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¼@5⅝c.

CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5¾@5⅝c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@7⅝c; Western, green, 16 lb, 7¼c; Western S. P., 7c.

TALLOW—City, 3½@5⅝.

LARD—$5.90; city lard, $5.15; refined, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.15; Brazil kegs, $7.85; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 4¾c.

STEARINE—Oleo, 5c asked; city lard stearine, 6¾c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—BEEF—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. PORK—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. HAMS—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. BACON—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middle, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. SHOULDERS—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. LARD—Prime Western, 29s. CHEESE—Firm; American finest white and colored, 36s 6d. TALLOW—Prime city, 19s.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows:

Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@22c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Persian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, whites, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

COFFEE.

There was a stupid-steady market for Brazilian coffee futures, possibly because there was no cable news from Rio and Santos on account of Brazilian holidays, in connection with unsatisfactory cables from Havre and Hamburg. But, more probably, it was a case of inherent apathy. There seems to be no trading spirit whatever. Even the local "talent" made few ventures; most were inclined to even up their interests for a clean score on the resumption of business this week. Opening steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, there was little further change for the rest of the session. Sales on the call were 1,500 bags; total sales, 6,750 bags. The market closed quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points lower. Spot Brazilian coffee continued inactive and nominal, without quotable change; closing with sellers rather than buyers on the basis of 6¼c for No. 7 Rio and 6¾c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	....	....	....	5.45@5.55
July	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
August	....	....	....	5.55@5.60
September	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.65@5.70
October	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
November	....	....	....	5.70@5.80
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
January	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
February	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
March	....	....	....	5.90@5.95
April	....	....	....	5.95@6.00
May	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Holiday. Hamburg—Unchanged to ⅛ pfennig higher; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—¼f higher; sales, 8,000 bags; January, 36.75; February, 36.75; March, 37.00; April, 37.25; May, 37.50; June, 35.50; July, 35.50; August, 35.50; September, 36.00; October, 36.00; November, 36.25; December, 36.50. Rio—Holiday; receipts, 4,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 26½@27c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.82½; K, $1.90; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 25.—Turpentine, 23½c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 25.—Spirits turpentine, 23½c; sales, 1,012 bbls; receipts, 1,592 bbls. Resin—Sales, 433 bbls; receipts, 2,934 bbls; A B C, $1; D, $1.05; E, $1.20; F, $1.

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A FORETASTE.

It is plain enough, from the more complete accounts that we have of the fighting around Santiago, first, that our soldiers, regulars and volunteers alike, show abundant courage and good discipline and are well led and well directed, but, second, that if they were opposed by an enemy of equal capacity, they would have very serious business cut out for them.

The success attending the operations of our fleet and army so far is highly gratifying, but it is impossible not to see that it is largely due to the character of the Spanish resistance. The Spanish soldiers appear to be quite as brave as our own, and their courage sustains them under the most demoralizing influence known to actual warfare, the influence of continuous ill fortune due to incompetence among the officers and commanders. Certainly if Gen. SHAFTER had been called upon to defend Santiago, the invading army would not have been allowed to land in entire security, nor would its march through the difficult country about the city have been so feebly resisted. With the force generally attributed to the Spanish General, with at least a month for preparation, with reinforcements lying within five days' march, an efficient General would have made both the landing and the advance of the invaders a tedious and costly matter. It is a moderate estimate that such a General would successfully have held off a force at least three times the number the American commander has at his disposal and would make the reduction of Santiago and the capture of the fleet in its harbor a matter of months, if food and water did not give out.

As it is, we should remember that we are not in possession of accurate information sufficient to warrant us in inferring that the work at Santiago will be either easy or rapid, or that it may not yet cost a heavy expenditure of life. Success may come promptly and without great sacrifices, but we have no sure ground for expecting that. The fighting that has taken place thus far has made a strong impression upon the public mind, both as to its result and as to the casualties attending it. But it is in truth only a mild foretaste of real war. It amounted only to a running skirmish of an advance guard with the outposts of the enemy, and the loss, as compared with that which may be expected to attend serious operations by the main body of each army, was so slight as to be held, from a military point of view, inconsiderable. The affair to which the newspapers of to-day have very properly given pages would have been dismisssed during the last year of the civil war in a half-column dispatch. It is the part of reason and manly sense to try to keep something like a true perspective in order that we may justly estimate the greater events that are sure to follow.

THE PHILIPPINES.

We have said that, so far as we can now see, the Philippines, at the close of a successful war, will have to be disposed of in one of four ways.

1. They may be returned to Spain.
2. They may be given or sold to some other power.
3. They may be turned over to the inhabitants under a protectorate.
4. They may be kept and administered as best we can.

We have recognized the inconvenience, the difficulty, and the risk of keeping the islands and making ourselves responsible for them, and the obvious desirability of getting rid of them in any way consistent with our honor and our permanent and controlling interests. We have pointed out that there is a possible relief in the project of a protectorate looking toward independence, though, as yet, this is a most obscure and uncertain alternative. We have seen no evidence that the islands could safely be disposed of to any other power. As to their return to Spain, we do not believe it would now be approved by the American people. If we are compelled to fight another Spanish fleet and an army at Manila, as the Spanish Government threatens that we shall be, the return of the islands would be practically impossible.

Meanwhile, though we are not forced to cross the bridge until we get to it, we are pretty sure that it must be crossed, and it is only common sense to make our plans accordingly. At the proper time, no doubt, we shall have the counsel of the President, who will be in possession of all the facts. But the final decision will depend largely on public opinion, and public opinion is formed by discussion.

THE CUBAN BLOCKADE.

The correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette allows himself to describe our blockade of Cuban ports as a "sham." He gives no specifications, and indeed it is evident from the letter in which the blockade is thus characterized that the characterization is unjust. For the correspondent estimates the resources of Havana and Matanzas against a siege upon the assumption that the existing supply of provisions and munitions is all that can be had. Fish and vegetables, he sets forth, can always be had, and in unlimited quantities, from the land and the waters of Cuba itself, and this resource is adequate to sustain life. In fact it is upon these resources that the inhabitants and the garrison of the western provinces have been relying ever since the blockade was proclaimed. They have received nothing from outside, or so little as to count for nothing in the face of the demand.

The reconcentrados, now again dispersed, can in a few weeks grow enough to keep themselves and even have something over. And of course it is to Gen. BLANCO's interest that they should be permitted and encouraged to do so. He has necessarily reversed the policy of his predecessor. Gen. WEYLER's notion was to starve out the insurgents by devastating the island, while the Spaniards were supported by imported food. With the application of the blockade the Spaniards were in as much danger of starving as the natives, and it was absolutely necessary that the agricultural resources of the island should be made available to the utmost.

But that is not enough. In normal times Cuba imports a great part of its food supply, just how great a part the statistics have not been accurately enough kept to enable us to determine. This is not because Cuba could not raise enough food for its population, but because the land is more valuable for the two staples of the island, sugar and tobacco, than for more extensive and diversified agriculture. The codfish, bacon, and cornmeal which were the staple foods, were all imported. The Cuban sweet potato, which has been the reliance of the insurgents, and which has now become the reliance of the Spaniards, is a secure safeguard against starvation, if it can be produced in quantities large enough, but it is not satisfactory as the sole food of a foreign fighting force.

A good deal of the misstatement about the effectiveness of the blockade comes from the misapprehension that the United States have undertaken to blockade all the ports of Cuba. This is a misapprehension which has gained some currency here as well as abroad. As a matter of fact, the ports included in the President's proclamation of April 22 were only those between Cardenas and Bahia Honda on the north coast and only the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast. That is to say, the blockade that was proclaimed was a blockade of such ports and of such ports only as were in communication by railroad with Havana. It was to cut off supplies from the capital that we undertook to prevent supplies from being taken into these ports. We wisely limited our efforts to what we had reason to believe could be accomplished with the naval force at our command. The event has justified us. The "socialistic" orders of Gen. BLANCO, fixing the price of food and rent and regulating the collection of debts show clearly enough that, so far as its supplies are concerned, Havana is in a state of siege. The blockade has been "effective" within the meaning of the text writers upon international law ever since it was proclaimed, and it has been effective since the more formidable vessels of the blockading fleet were withdrawn to other duties. There have been some grievous lapses in maintaining it upon the south side of the island. The most conspicuous and unfortunate were the entry and exit of the Montserrat at Cienfuegos in the first days of the blockade. This was a feat very creditable to her daring and skillful commander, who showed more enterprise than has been exhibited by the whole Spanish Navy since the war began. A more recent and less explicable case is that of the Purissima Concepcion, if it be true that she has made her way into Manzanillo. Her escape is not at all creditable to our auxiliary cruiser, the Yosemite, which met her when she was just coming out of Kingston Harbor, in Jamaica, and did not overhaul her. By this the cruiser missed one of the richest prizes of the war for herself, and permitted much aid and comfort to be brought to the Spaniards beleaguered in Santiago Harbor. But the escape of the Purissima Concepcion is not an evasion of the blockade, since the port for which she was making has not been blockaded, even on paper. Neither would the traffic now reported from Yucatan to Batabano, by way of the Isle of Pines, have been an evasion of the blockade, though there is every reason to believe that the traffic by that route has been amply sufficient to justify the President for including Batabano and the island in the blockade.

Upon the whole, the blockade has been effective. It is by no means such a "paper blockade" as was proclaimed by Spain in 1817 in her war against Venezuela, when, according to our official remonstrance, she "presumed to declare a blockade of more than twelve hundred miles of coast" "with no other naval force than a single frigate, a brig, and a schooner." Ours has been a blockade accompanied, in the language of Mr. MADISON, by "the presence and position of a force rendering access to the prohibited place manifestly difficult and dangerous." Its effectiveness is shown by the fact that Spain, in spite of various irresponsible threats, has not ventured upon a formal protest to Europe that it is ineffective. And it is one of the most formidable, perhaps the most formidable, of all the weapons at our command. The maintenance of it would alone, in time, secure the evacuation of Cuba. It is only because we cannot spare the time that we have needed to have recourse to the more drastic measures of bombardment and invasion. To these measures the blockade is a most powerful adjunct and contributes immensely to the effectiveness of the more actively offensive operations both of the navy and the army.

THE ENGLISH "ENTENTE."

Some of our English friends are showing concern lest the understanding between Great Britain and the United States shall not be established on the basis of the "open door." It is to be noted that these are for the most part leaders of the Opposition, who naturally seek what flaws they can find in the policy adopted or encouraged by the party in power.

The subject, nevertheless, is one that may well be discussed. It is true that any understanding between the two countries that did not include substantial freedom of trade for the outlying possessions of each would be a mere dream, since neither party to it could gain anything from it. But granting this, it is by no means all that must be considered. A fruitful and lasting understanding would have to go further. It would have to contemplate the cordial support of each for the general policy of free trade with all countries outside of Europe and North America. That is to say, while the tariffs of the United States, of European countries, and of all established Governments must be left to the regulation of those directly concerned, the United States and Great Britain would join forces to prevent the granting of exclusive trade privileges in other quarters of the globe. Nor would it be possible to engage in such an understanding as this without greatly weakening the protectionist tendency in the United States. We could not be pressing for the emancipation of commerce in all directions except with ourselves without learning the absurdity of the exception.

This is the reason why we say that the subject should be discussed. It is not a matter to be disposed of hastily or on which commitments should be made rashly. No good could come from an understanding that was not heartily and deliberately agreed to on both sides and by the people as well as the Government of each. For our part, we have no doubt that any definite movement toward understanding with Great Britain would meet with more resistance in this country than would be inferred from present indications, and it would arise from the source to which we have referred. Protectionism is not merely a party policy in the United States. It is a dogma, and in the attitude of its believers there is a touch of superstition. It is not many weeks since an organ of the protectionists was spreading over the country caricatures intended to show that all opposition to high duties was fostered by British gold, and the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES was portrayed with a large bag of that desirable commodity, over which he was waving the English flag. The habit of mind bred by this silly stuff will not easily be changed. And it must be changed completely before the United States and Great Britain can join in a common movement for the support of common interests. We believe that consummation will finally come, and that it will be a great gain for civilization when it does come. But it must come to stay, if at all, and therefore we welcome the most careful and thorough discussion of it in all its bearings.

OUR GERMAN CRITICS.

"We have fresh evidence every day how unprepared the United States was for war. The Chauvinists over there are finding out what it means to fling a country head over heels into a war; and unfortunately the rest of the world must reckon with the possibility that the Spanish-American trouble will for a long time to come disturb the international situation."—The Berlin Nation.

DIOGENES in his tub took no interest in the political aspirations of ALEXANDER the Great, but was most particularly anxious that he should get out of his sunlight. We know that our German friends are indifferent to the great work of civilization and humanity which, at considerable inconvenience, we have undertaken to execute. We do not ask their sympathy, we cannot expect their approbation. They openly give both to Spain. WEYLER, not DEWEY, is their hero. In their enlightened and highly Christian opinion Spain was perfectly within her right in all that she did in Cuba. Have not the agents of the Queen Regent the same sovereign right to shoot, stab, slash, and starve Cubans that the minions of the Kaiser have to clap a German editor into a dungeon in Spandau for majestätsbeleidigung?

We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that that aspect of the war which makes the deepest impression on a German editor's mind is the inconvenience it occasions to other nations. The unselfishness of our motives, the beneficent and humane quality of the work we have undertaken, the advantage to the civilized world of freeing Cuba from the blight and devastation of Spanish misrule, the loss and suffering we are put to in this piece of international police duty—all these awaken no sympathetic interest. The dominant emotion in the bosom of the Berlin journalist is his sense of annoyance at our disturbing the peace.

So, too, the speed with which this peaceful Nation has put itself in a condition for war evokes no word of admiration from him. He twits us with our unpreparedness. As spiked helmets are not the customary headgear of our citizens, and as we are not under the sway of militarism and a war lord, it was unnecessary to remind us that we were not in fighting trim. We knew it. But we know also that German Generals, whose expert opinions are entitled to much weight in such matters, have expressed their surprise at the speed with which we are organizing and bringing under discipline an army nearly half the size of the standing army of Germany.

Official Germany continues to observe the rules of correct neutral behavior. We even hear expressions of friendly interest from some intelligent Germans. But the press of the Fatherland finds it hard to admit that we have either right or reason on our side in the war with Spain.

The Bankruptcy bill which has now been agreed to by both houses of Congress is valuable mainly because it is a step in the right direction, though it cannot be accepted as a very long step. The conditions for release from indebtedness are not, in our judgment, sufficiently strict, but at least there are conditions. There is only one justifiable end for any bankruptcy legislation, and that is the release of honest insolvents, and since such release is practically the intervention of the supreme law-making power to impair the obligation of contracts, it is entirely fair that he who is to benefit by such intervention shall be required to show a clear record before he can get his discharge. This is not at all a difficult thing for any honest dealer to do. The new law falls far short of this requirement, but inasmuch as it goes a little way toward it, it is to be welcomed. Senator HOAR in presenting the report of the conference committee substantially took this view.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Italian prisons are so full of Socialists that the Socialist newspaper, the Avanti, has published rules for the guidance of captives. Some of these rules are simply hygienic and are based on the dictates of common sense. Then others are interesting because they show that the Socialists are wonde-fully philosophical in their determination to get comfort and even encouragement out of the most discouraging conditions. Some of the suggestions are good even for people who are not in prison, as, for example: "If reading is impossible, resist the temptation to dream about the past, present, or future; only think about concrete and precise facts, to maintain the elasticity of your brain." Speculation is often dangerous to the otherwise unoccupied brain. Another admirable suggestion is that if a man desires to have his personal rights respected he must remain calm. But perhaps this suggestion would not result in satisfaction even to a Socialist, if he were riding on a cable car or a bridge trolley vehicle. However, the Socialists may well ponder one noble utterance of their organ. "It urges them to remember that it is better "to be in prison serving an ideal than vegetating in so-called liberty." It seems altogether likely, in the conditions which prevail in Italy, that the majority of Socialists will have abundant opportunity to avoid vegetating in liberty. But they will deserve at least the praise which is the meed of steadfastness if they cling to their ideal while in Italian jails.

—The discussion over the situation of the Seventh Regiment has brought out some important facts. One of these is that a great many persons do not wish to see New York City wholly denuded of well-drilled militia. This goes to show, of course, that there are some persons who appreciate the value of a militia body as a moral force. The mere presence of troops in the city goes a long way toward discouraging any tendency to riotous conduct on the part of those elements of the population which regard law and order as their natural enemies. But another point which has been placed before the Governor is that under the first call for volunteers many men with families dependent upon them volunteered, and the result is that there are now many cases of destitution. It is well to note that the situation of men who belong to militia organizations and who have not volunteered does not become any easier as the war goes on. They cannot get their discharges from the militia in these days, and they must be content to remain members, and swallow the taunts of the unthinking who do not consider the claims of their families. The only way to prevent a repetition of reckless volunteering is not to call for volunteers from the militia organizations now at home, but to make it easy for such members of them as have the freedom to volunteer to do so.

—It is undoubtedly true that there has been a great deal of complaining among the volunteers, and also perhaps a little among the regulars, who have been cooped up on board the transports in Southern waters. But we in New York do not read as many complaints as some of our friends in out-of-town places do. One must really go to the Canadian press to get at the most interesting details of misery among our soldiers. One correspondent says that a soldier on the Vigilancia told a most appalling story of heartlessness on the part of Gen. SHAFTER. When he was told that many of the soldiers on the Vigilancia were likely to die from the effects of overcrowding and illfeeding, he answered: "Well, let them die; there are lots more to take their places." It should be said to the credit of the Canadian correspondent that he throws discredit on this tale. "Gen. SHAFTER," he says, "is a good-natured man, and would never have been betrayed into making any hasty exclamation of this sort." He adds: "Still, the men believed it, and would not be shaken in their belief." Now comes the interesting part. The New York newspaper reporters, to whom this and other tales were told, refused to send them to their papers on the ground that harm would be done by the publication of such things. And yet some people think that all newspapers will publish anything, so long as it is startling.

PERSONAL.

—The arrival of the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT in Cuba will undoubtedly give the Spaniards something to think about, provided, of course, that they are not so besotted in their ignorance as not to know who and what he is, and also that they have not omitted to exercise their mental faculties for so long a time that they cannot think. But we cordially commend them to the study of a typical American. This way, gentlemen of Spain, to see a man who has had the audacity to be absolutely independent of political bosses and to get on in spite of it, who has been a Police Commissioner in the wickedest city in the world and made its police sit up, who has shot grizzly bears and catamounts in the West, who had more to do than has ever been printed with sending DEWEY to Manila, who helped to prepare the navy for its present period of industry, and who dropped the pen and took up the sword in order that some portion of the demolition of Spanish misrule in Cuba might be personally conducted by him. At all times and in all places Mr. ROOSEVELT has been a reformer. If he does not do something particularly valuable toward reforming affairs in Cuba, it will be because a Mauser bullet will find its wy to one of the last places to which any American wishes to see it go.

—Dr. LAWSON TAIT, one of the most prominent English surgeons, and a favorite pupil of Sir JAMES SIMPSON, has given utterance in an interview to some opinions which are likely to give a fresh impetus to the discussion of the relative merits of chloroform and ether as anaesthetics. In passing, Dr. TAIT says a word about nitrous oxide gas, known to sufferers with aching teeth as "laughing gas," which will reassure some timid ones. He says that it is absolutely safe and that there is only one recorded case of death from its use, and that case is doubtful. He declares that the reason why chloroform is distrusted is that when anything goes wrong there is an immediate death, followed, of course, by an inquest and the consequent publicity. He declares that deaths from ether are much more frequent, but they are not immediate. The patient usually dies four or five days after the operation, and the death is attributed to bronchitis, pneumonia, inflammation of the kidneys, or something of the kind. He said further that "while ether is positively dangerous where the respiratory organs or the kidneys are affected, there are cases in which the disease is directly induced by the anaesthetic. Such a tendency exists. I would never take ether, but I take chloroform fearlessly. In certain cases of acute kidney disease chloroform is itself a remedy and often effects a cure." It is often asserted that the immediate after effects of chloroform are less distressing to the patient than those of ether, and hence a satisfactory establishment of the superior safety of chloroform would be of much value.

—It appears that the Grand Old Man, Mr. GLADSTONE, was sometimes a terrible old man, and that simply because he was old and embraced in his own personal career so much of the political history of his country. A story illustrative of this fact is now going the rounds of the English press. In a discussion of the income tax in Ireland ARTHUR BALFOUR, then leader of the Opposition, arose and explained for Mr. GLADSTONE's information how the income tax was levied in the Emerald Isle. Mr. GLADSTONE listened attentively, and then arising, thanked Mr. BALFOUR for his information, and added that he himself had introduced the method of levying the income tax in Ireland over forty years before. Mr. BALFOUR, who was then forty-five years of age, probably wondered whether Mr. GLADSTONE had not also devised the Magna Charta.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Dominion of Canada is to have the special delivery postage stamp on July 1, the rate being 10 cents in addition to the letter postage.

* * *

Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri is to be Fourth of July orafor at Springfield, Mass., and its people are expecting something novel in the manner of patriotic utterance.

* * *

After Friday next Eastern New England people will have much money to invest in the new United States bonds if they choose, as the semi-annual interest money and dividends payable in Boston in July will aggregate $15,458,232. This is an increase of $672,472 over last January's payments.

* * *

St. Louis intends to have a vociferous celebration of the Fourth of July if Mayor Ziegenheim, ex-Mayor Noonan, Judge Jacob Klein, Dr. John D. Vincit, and many other patriotic American citizens can bring it about by urgency and liberality.

* * *

Gen. John R. Hogan says in his formal letter that he accepts the Populist nomination for Governor of Georgia, but not for any benefit he may derive from it, for if he knew he would be elected he would not desire the nomination. He thinks an opposition party a necessity in the State, as "with only one party to manage State matters all the while, with no one to look after the record and report to the people and expose its bad acts, it is sure to breed ring rule, is certain to cause political corruption, and is bound to create dissatisfaction and strife among the common people, just so sure as night follows day."

BEREA COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that you desire to print news that is true, I wish, as one of the many interested friends of Berea College, to correct some statements in an article in your esteemed paper of this date entitled "Berea and Ariol Schools." I recently visited Berea College with Major Gen. O. O. Howard on Decoration Day, and can speak from personal knowledge obtained there. I never heard the "Ariol" School mentioned, nor has it been in any way connected with Berea College, so far as I can learn. I met the Rev. John G. Fee, the venerable founder of Berea College, and heard him speak at a dinner given in the college by President Frost. He told us of the beginnings of the enterprise and expressed the hope that it would always continue to educate both races, as was the intention of the founders. The Rev. Mr. Fee is a Trustee of the college and a lecturer emeritus on its Faculty, but has not been actively engaged in its management for several years. President William G. Frost, formerly of Oberlin College, has been doing heroic work there for the past five years. When he first came the students were almost all colored. Berea is on the border line between the famous blue grass and the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains. Special efforts have been made to secure white students not only from the mountains, but from other States, and I met a young man from Oregon and another from Rhode Island, and nearly all the Northern and several of the Southern States are represented.

The year just closed saw 690 students enrolled, of whom three-fourths are white. Very few of these students are preparing for the ministry. The college aims to give all a practical education for any sphere in life they may choose, and the majority hope to be teachers. The present and future aim of the college is to educate both sexes and both races and be a great blessing to the hardy, keen-witted mountaineers, as well as to all earnest young men throughout the land who may be attracted there by the small cost of living, and also to the bright, self-respecting Afro-Americans, who are made as welcome there as at Tuskegee and Hampton.

Gen. Howard prayed most earnestly at a public service that the endowment might be raised this year. And he expressed to me his sympathy and interest in this as one of the seventy institutions in which he has had some hand in helping. Berea College has many friends in this city who consider President Frost one of the noblest benefactors of the age in his self-sacrifice in behalf of the needy youth hungry for an education. As I know that these friends would be astonished and grieved at the misstatements in the article above referred to, I ask that you will kindly give these facts a place in your columns and greatly oblige,

GEORGE S. WEBSTER.

New York, June 21.

THE REPUBLICAN CIRCUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sound the tomtom, rasp the howgaw, twang the gezouka, let the pipes and the reeds play, beat the drums; yea, even the small snaredrums, together with the big bass drums, for, verily, Platt has been crowned King by his followers. The Republican circus has commenced; the rival performers are in the arena, and the benches are filled with the Republican voters to listen and to judge the martial strains which are supposed to lead them on to victory in the Fall.

Quigg is there with his baton in hand as one of the masters of ceremonies. Raines is present, while even Payn is up the tree in the centre, and they are all playing to the grand stand for dear life. How inspiriting, if it were only genuine and real to onlookers! But as the entire audience knows that all of these mummers and marionettes are connected by wires with the quiet, sedate-looking King Thomas, who controls their every movement by simply twiddling his thumbs, what a continuous show it is! And where will "the new voters come from with these old leaders"? In fact, where will the old Republican voters go to?

Scattered in the space is the army of bawling, mauling, wrestling, friendly (?) Republican statesmen, chief among whom are Tracy, Lauterbach, Gibbs, Gruber, Roberts, Buttling, Dady, Palmer, Fisher, Moore, Woodruff, Atterbury, &c., "pulling hair and shouting demoniacs at each other," while the expiring squeaks of former leaders add to the din.

As a prelude to the comedy of what may prove to be a very tragic drama for the Republican Party, they trotted out a spurious Republican elephant to impress the spectators of their mighty resources and what they are going to do to the Tiger, but this mighty beast has turned out to be but a long-eared, kicking quadruped of which Dixie in "Adonis" used to be a part—simply a skin, stuffed with straw, with a couple of good dancers in it, hid from sight, but with the cloven foot apparent.

Just imagine the trilogy, when Platt, Woodruff, and Black get into the middle, surrounded by their friends, each shouting for himself and smiting his breast as an evidence of his love for our party. Dante's "Inferno" won't be in it, and the consequences will be it will get so hot for spectators that they will leave and let the actors perish in their self-consuming fire.

The preliminary megaphonic blasts of the straw-stuffed elephant have dwindled down to penny whistle squeaks, and by the time the Legislature meets these will be few and far between, while the tiger licks its chops, wags its tail and lazily watches them.

Every citizen is in favor of the absolute conservation of the civil rights and privileges of every soldier in the field, but every decent Republican must be disgusted with the relegation of this vitally important matter to the rear, while the "black horse cavalry" is endeavoring to make its "calling and election" sure in Platt's graces.

Choleric old Dr. Johnson was right after all when he said: "Patriotism (bogus) was the last resort." (I won't use his exact language.) Let us make it mild and say "of scheming politicians."

As reported in your news columns, they have the delegates; now let us see if their actions are worthy of the support of the Republican voters, which they certainly have not now, no matter how much self-congratulatory pattings on the back they indulge in.

The execution of the unsatisfactory primary law cost the City of New York, I believe, about $300,000. Now let these pillars of justice give us new election laws, which will certainly not cost less than $750,000. What a beautiful sub they put into the hands of their opponents—reform and money-saving with a vengeance!

This is written by a Republican who has always voted the straight Republican ticket, and has never been a reformer or Mugwump; who believes in the Americanism and Republicanism as exemplified to-day by the head of our Nation, but who is absolutely opposed to the idea that Mr Platt controls the Republican Party—I do not mean the Republican politicians, but the Republican voters of the State of New York.

Gov. Black holds the trump card of this entire matter. If he plays it right the trick is his; but if the report published in this morning's papers that he intends, before the submission of the recommendations which he may make to the Legislature, they shall be submitted to Mr. Platt, then he surely will be put in the same category as these discredited leaders who have lost the respect of the majority of their party.

CHARLES H. SCHOTT.

611 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., June 24, 1898.

YALE'S POSITION ON ROWING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My note of June 20 was not intended to create a discussion as to Yale's position on rowing or the policy or impolicy of open contests, but to correct what I believed to be a misconception of Yale's reasons for generally declining to enter such contests. The charge was made that Yale had "whined" over her defeat by Cornell last year, and had claimed, or it had been claimed for her, that, "We only said that we could beat Harvard." This charge, in my opinion, is distinctly unjust and untrue, for reasons already given. Mr. Bernard, in his note of to-day, asks why Yale did not consent to enter the race for five crews at Saratoga. He must be aware that this would have involved either two races within two or three weeks or else the giving up of the race with Harvard, for which arrangements had already been made and a five-year agreement formed. No one who recalls the conditions of the races for ten or twelve crews of twenty years ago will be likely seriously to claim that they are a desirable form of contest or to seek their revival. Certainly, the possibility of such a thing did not occur to me while writing my note of the 20th, and personally I should be very sorry to see Yale go into any such arrangement.

I fail to see why there should be such a thing as an intercollegiate rowing championship, or why, so long as neither Harvard nor Yale makes any claim to such championship, it is of any interest or concern to the public whether they have an annual match or not. In other words, it is not the bounden duty of a university to maintain any sort of a "Challenge Cup," and were such a thing established, and if any university chose not to enter such a meaningless competition, it is not a matter with which the other colleges or the public have in any way to do.

C. A. M.

New York June 22, 1898.

THE DISPOSITION OF COLONIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As THE TIMES has pointed out, we can acquire none of the colonies of Spain, in a lawful or legal sense, except on the execution of a treaty transferring the same to us. Until then if we hold any of such colonies it is only by force, and this can last no longer than the continuance of the war in which they are seized. It seems, therefore, wholly premature to raise the question now as to what we shall do with acquisitions not yet made, even by force, and which may never be acquired by us by the treaty of peace. Counting chickens before they are hatched was ever a most absurd and ridiculous proceeding for grown men.

There can be no great difficulty in deciding what disposition to make of colonies we may acquire, if any, on the final settlement, if we keep constantly in view the principles on which the war is waged by us. These are principles which probably now for the first time are being specifically fought for by a great Nation, and not by individuals of a nation, and fought for not in the interest of its own people so much as in the interest of other peoples and the world at large. These principles are the natural and reasonable or orderly rights of human nature, upon the existence of which civilization, progress, and happiness depend. If we acquire, as an indemnity for unreasonable opposition by Spain to a concession to her own people of these rights—the right among others to an actual, and not merely technical and pretended, participation in the making and administration of laws they are required to obey—a colony of Spain, we have then to see that the inhabitants of such colony enjoy the rights for which we, and they to some extent, have fought and have won. In order that they may enjoy the rights that we have bought for them with our own blood and treasure, we are bound in our interest and theirs to see that the conditions exist by which such enjoyment may be realized. A first condition is order. So far as necessary, to preserve order in such colony and to protect it from unlawful aggression by other nations seeking to impose unacceptable and different institutions upon the inhabitants, we must act as guardians of persons (or institutions) and estate. We are therefore a guide, philosopher, and friend to the politically immature inhabitants, and as such are not to deprive them of natural and inalienable rights by directing their destiny as may please us, but only as shall please them; at the same time preserving all for which they and we fought—liberty and not property. If we fight for liberty for the oppressed we have no right to claim National aggrandizement, and if we leave the colony a self-governing one and an outpost of civilization, by example to change for the better the institutions of other people, we will be serving still the great ends for which we fought.

S.

New York, June 25, 1898.

A WORD TO HIS CRITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assuming your editorial patience to be inexhaustible, I ask the use of your columns to thank those well-me—no, that was the expression that caused all the trouble. I mustn't repeat that, or I shall again arouse the temporarily quiescent indignation of those earnest crusaders. There, I hope I haven't done any harm now. He who champions the unpopular side of a question must expect more kicks than ha'pence for his trouble. The fellows with sufficient vim and force of character to fight their way from the forecastle to the cabin will not thank me for speaking a good word for them. Having succeeded by their own unaided efforts, they care nothing for the criticisms of the professional philanthropist, whose moist sympathy is ever on tap in behalf of the worthless.

It amuses me, being a good-natured brute, to learn that I am the defender of brutality, robbery, and starvation. None of my intimates having discovered those laudable traits in my character, I am forced to the conclusion that your correspondent's mind-reading faculties are afflicted with astigmatism. Odd, isn't it, that during fifteen years' consecutive sea service, before and abaft the stick, I never discovered any of those "American hells" which are so horribly apparent to these—earnest crusaders? However, I remember having heard that "the onlooker sees the most of the game."

Just one word in self defense, Mr. Editor. Robbery, starvation, and inhumanity are as abhorrent to me as to any man, and I never have defended, and never will defend, them. When my earnest, but, I must insist, misguided, friends can formulate a reasonable plan for warring on the system which produces present conditions, I will gladly join them. But while they narrow their actions to the persecution of Captains and mates, the pick of the seafaring community, the most persecuted of all, the men who must make these mongrels perform their duty on board, and then be fined and jailed for it on arriving in port—I'll have none of it.

H. E. HAMBLEN.

New York, June 25, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Penalty of Greatness.

When a man becomes great his friends remember many things about him that never happened.—Yonkers Statesman.

Fatal.

He—There is Miss Glover over there. She is superb. She is considered perfectly formed.

She—But very imperfectly informed.—Boston Transcript.

He Didn't Quit.

The Gray-Haired Man—Yes, I once made over $50,000 inside of three hours, dealing in wheat.

The Innocent Maiden—Goodness! What did you do with it?

The Gray-Haired Man—Lost it in another deal next day.—Chicago News.

Paternal Forethought.

"Bliggins fully believes that his boy is the most wonderful member of the whole human race."

"Yes. He's thinking of having his name copyrighted now, so that when he grows up and gets famous people can't put it on cigar boxes without paying."—Washington Star.

VICTOR BLUE.

"MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, June 13.—Lieut. Blue just returned after a détour of seventy statute miles' observation of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports Spanish fleet is all there."—Sampson.

Victor Blue! What a name it is
For a deed of old renown—
How it stirs the blood, how the fancy wakes
And brushes the cobwebs down!

Why, you see the flag, its stars and stripes,
You hear the bugles play,
And you know some deed of desperate need
Has come to blaze the way!

Admiral Sampson paced his deck,
With troubled brow and eye,
While the lights of Santiago flared
Afar against the sky!

He knew that there, in the inner bay,
In a fancied safe retreat,
The Spanish Admiral, close and snug,
Had taken his hunted fleet.

But which were the ships and where they swung
Far back in the winding strait,
Was a little point he wanted to fix
For the pending joint debate!

A light came into the Admiral's eye—
His clouded brow grew free
As he said to his orderly waiting there—
"Send Lieutenant Blue to me!"

In the shadow that night a little craft
Slipp'd off from the flagship's side,
And, turning, steered for the Cuban shore,
Borne in on the Carib tide—

And Victor Blue was there alone,
Serene and well content—
Rejoiced at heart to be off again
On the Spanish fox's scent.

He cut the brush—he forged the swamp
In a trackless, wide détour—
But the hills, to the rear of the 'leaguer'd town,
Were his box and compass sure.

He heard the sudden clatter of hoofs—
He crouched in the tropic grass—
Then he saw two sabred and booted Dons,
With a strange oath, come and pass!

On thro' the rank, thick underbrush
He cut and burrow'd his way
Till he caught, thro' the tall palmetto trees,
A gleam of the distant bay:

Higher he climb'd—and higher still
He crept to the towering knoll—
When lo! beneath him the harbor lay
Like a long indented bowl!

"Ah, this is the feast we long have sought—
My trusty glass and I—
And a handsomer scene is not, I ween,
'Twixt the Cuban earth and sky—

"For there—yes, there, good lens, they are—
Cervera and all his craft,
Well hidden within the winding st ait,
Well guarded fore and aft!

"But little he knows we two are here
With four good eyes ablaze
Marking his anchorage, long and well,
And his fine Castilian ways!

"Ah, there is the Reina Mercedes now—
With her two torpedo boats—
And a half mile away, to the lee of the cay,
The grim Vizcaya floats;

"Her broadside holds—she fondly thinks—
The entrances, east and west,
Of the narrow straits and the harbor gates
That the Yankee eels infest!

"There—there to the north, at the other door,
I see the blue-curl'd rings
And mark where (her guns for action clear'd)
Almirante Oquendo swings—

"And a half mile to the northeast there—
(We'll pluck these pretty geese)
I see the Cristobal Colon ride—
And the trim Maria Therese!

"Ah, that will do, good friend of mine,
You've done a turn—I'm bound—
That I'll not forget when we're in yon fleet
And the honors are going round!"

Need I tell the rest?—how the news came back
To Sampson and gallant Schley;
How Blue had focus'd Cervera's fleet
With his own—and his good friend's—eye?

How he came thro' the perils of instant death—
The death of the hangman's noose—
Unraveling quite, with his double sight,
The Spanish Admiral's ruse?

How he told the names of the hiding ships
In the cays of the winding strait,
And settled a doubtful point or two
For the pending joint debate!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT

Satisfied with the Situation, but Anxious About the Possible Loss of Life.

APPROVAL FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Spanish Coast to be Raided Unless the War Is Ended—Volunteers Will Be Called On to Garrison Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President McKinley and his Cabinet, looking over the events of the last few days at Santiago and elsewhere in the field of operations against Spain, express great satisfaction with the situation and abundant confidence in the officers and men to whom the work of subduing the enemy and providing some of its long oppressed colonies with a chance to rise has been intrusted. There is a feeling of anxiety, however, concerning the possible and probable losses of life that must be expected, and a desire that whatever remains to be done to complete the task undertaken shall be attempted with men enough and material enough to avoid all reverses and afford to the troops and the men who fall ill in a trying climate every advantage of treatment that abundant means and patriotic sympathy can afford. The Administration, it is asserted by one who is fully aware of its feelings in the matter, has nothing but approval for Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter for the part they have had in making the landing at or near Santiago successfully.

The general plan was known at the White House, and it is seen there that it has been adhered to as far as it has gone. The combined attack by Sampson and Shafter, which was expected to-day, was outlined last night in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and an intimation of an impending bombardment was given to the public when Admiral Sampson inquired, under the flag of truce, whether Hobson and his associates were still confined in Morro Castle.

To Turn Morro's Guns on Cervera.

Every expectation held by the Administration will be fulfilled if it shall be learned that Gen. Shafter, moving west along the shore with Admiral Sampson within supporting distance, manages to drive the Spanish out of Morro and secure possession of that strong position. To the Cabinet it has seemed feasible to turn Morro, when it comes into the possession of the United States, into a position from which Cervera's fleet can be destroyed if need be, or else made so hot for occupation by the Spanish, that Cervera may follow the example of Montojo at Manila, destroy his own ships, and take to the protection of the defenses near Santiago.

If the naval and army officers make short work of the capture of Santiago, including Cervera's fleet, and there shall be no need of the employment in battle of the additional forces that are being hurried to Santiago as fast as they can be made ready, the Administration plan will not be departed from. As has been repeatedly stated, it was intended to send on volunteers to hold Santiago after its capture and immediately to use the regulars now at Santiago for the reduction of Puerto Rico, which the Administration is desirous shall be in the possession of the United States before Spain shall have a chance to sue for conditions of peace. In a week or thereabout the President expects that there will be at Santiago enough volunteers to relive all the regulars of the burden of acting as a garrison, while the volunteers will be glad to assume that responsible duty, and perhaps to march into the country to add to the territory to be subjected to United States and Cuban control.

German Friendliness at Manila.

Not all the information in the possession of the Administration concerning the prospects and plans for Manila has been published, but the Administration has enjoyed the chance of reassuring the people, upon the oft-repeated statements of the German Ambassador, that the United States need have no concern regarding the intentions of Germany in the Philippines. Neither at home nor here can Germany quite silence the press that undertakes to foment strife between the two nations or encourage the idea that they must find common ground for a quarrel. Germany's proper interest in the Philippines is recognized as entitling her to be assured that the German citizens in Manila, who might be injured in case of disorder, shall be under the protection of a power strong enough to prevent slaughter and pillage. The Administration is assured that Admiral Dewey can master the situation until he has been reinforced, which probably has been the case by this time.

The audacious proposition to raid the coast of Spain is attractive to the Administration, but it appears that the impulse given to that undertaking by Mr. Roosevelt is keeping the idea alive and promises to make it a reality. The Administration hesitates to divide the naval force that can be used to advantage at Santiago or at Puerto Rico when that island demands attention.

Vast Task of Maintaining a Fleet.

The Administration understands better, naturally, than those who are not so intimately informed, the vast task of maintaining the fleet about Cuba and the army at Santiago in full efficiency. No army or navy was ever, it is asserted by military men, better equipped with almost everything necessary than that force of the United States. The President shares with Gen. Miles the idea that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, indeed, and that Santiago is enough of a problem to receive all the attention and support possible to be devoted to it until it is a thorough success.

The visit to Spain will be made. It will not make any difference to the Administration whether Camara shall return or go on. If he keeps on toward the Philippines it is believed that before he reaches there former possession of Spain the war will have ended, and Camara will have nothing to do but return or possibly to call at the Ladrones or the Carolines to take away the Spanish citizens and property that remain to be carried back to the mother country. At all events, it is believed that before he has reached the end of his voyage, unless he shall suddenly change his mind and turn back to Cadiz or Cartagena, he will hear of the appearance of a fleet on the shores of Spain flying the United States flag and sending prize after prize from Spain's coast to be sold in New York or some other United States port. The value of the prizes to be captured is not much of a consideration except as it may serve to impress Spain with the utter futility of pursuing the course which it decided to adopt and adhere to when it forced the war rather than give up Cuba.

The Curran Family's Close Call.

William Curran of 34 Front Street, Brooklyn, with his wife and two children, had a narrow escape Saturday from drowning in Gravesend Bay during the storm. The party was sailing in a small catboat near Norton's Point when the squall came up. Curran concluded to make a landing, and just as he turned the boat for the shore, it capsized, throwing the occupants into the sea. Luckily, Capt. Washington Godfrey of the yacht Osprey was in the vicinity and went to the rescue. He succeeded in getting them ashore, where, after medical treatment, they were taken home.

Long Blockade on the Nassau Line.

The breaking of an axle on a car of the Nassau Railroad of the Eighty-sixth Street Division caused a delay of traffic at Coney Island last night for two hours. Three hundred cars were stalled, the line extending for over a mile and a half. The passengers refused to leave their seats. At Ulmer Park an attempt was made to switch the cars on the new return track, but the passengers demanded that they be carried to Coney Island or their fares refunded. The block occurred at 8:30 o clock near the Coney Island Creek Bridge.

Baccalaureate at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, June 26.—President Timoth Dwight this morning delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the senior academic class of Yale University. His general theme developed the thought that the university life had been but a preparation for the larger life, and that activity in a greater sphere was before each of the young men about to graduate from Yale.

JAPANESE CABINET FALLS.

Marquis Ito Recommends that Count Okuma Shigonabou and M. Itagaki Succeed Him.

LONDON, June 27.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says:

"Marquis Ito, the Premier, has resigned. In tendering his resignation he advised the Mikado to accept the principle of party government and to accept Count Okuma Shigonabou and M. Itagaki to form a Ministry. The Emperor will probably act on Count Ito's advice.

The Ito Cabinet, which was formed last January, was made up with the following distribution of portfolios:

Premier—Marquis ITO.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Baron NISSI.
Minister of the Interior—Viscount KOSHIKAWA.
Minister of War—Viscount KATSURA.
Minister of Marine—Marquis SAIGO TSUGUMICHI.
Minister of Finance—Count INOUYE.
Minister of Commerce—Baron ITOMIYOJI.
Minister of Communications—Baron SUYEMATSU.
Minister of Education—Marquis SAIONYI.
Minister of Justice—M. SONO.

At the time of the formation of the Ministry Marquis Ito, after a failure to form an Ito-Okuma coalition Cabinet, succeeded, though only through the personal intervention of the Mikado, in constructing a Ministry independent of political parties. A brief career was predicted for the Cabinet, as it came into being strongly opposed by the military party, which then advocated, and has all along insisted upon Japan's asserting herself in the Chinese situation brought on by Germany's action at Kiao-Chau and Russia's at Port Arthur.

WELLMAN'S ARCTIC PARTY SAILS

He Will Try to Succor Andree and Find the North Pole.

TROMSOE, Island of Tromsoe, Norway, June 26.—The arctic expedition under Walter Wellman, the arctic explorer, sailed today.

Mr. Wellman's expedition is undertaken with two objects, the first to find and succor Prof. Andrée, and the second to discover the north pole. He is accompanied by a corps of scientists and a competent explorer.

HAITI ARRANGES WITH ITALY.

Signor Chicco Settles the Amount of Indemnity and Payment.

ROME, June 26.—All questions in dispute between the Italian and Haitian Governments have been settled on the basis of terms arranged between the Italian Commissioner, Signor Chicco, delegated to adjust the claims of Italy against republics in the West Indies.

The settlement includes the amount of indemnity and the manner of payment.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. CRUGER.

A Committee of Prominent Men to Represent the Republican Club.

The Republican Club has appointed a committee to represent it at the funeral of Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, which takes place in Trinity Church to-morrow. The committee is composed of the following members:

William L. Strong, Edward Mitchell, William Brookfield, John S. Smith, James A. Blanchard, Henry L. Burnett, Alfred R. Conkling, Henry L. Einstein, James P. Foster, James W. Hawes, Thomas H. Hubbard, Robert N. Kenyon, Francis E. Laimbeer, William Leary, Anson G. McCook, Samuel McMillan, A. L. Merriam, E. A. Newell, Wm. M. Olcott, C. H. Denison, Thomas B. Odell, Frank D. Pavey, Dr. Edward J. Palmer, Thomas F. Wentworth, Edmund Wetmore, Howard Payson Wilds, Charles F. Homer, Wilbur F. Wakeman, James W. Perry, Albert R. Shattuck, A. H. Steele, Thomas Sturgis, James R. Sheffield, Louis Stern, Samuel Thomas, Charles H. Treat, C. H. T. Collis, A. P. Ketcham, Frank C. Loveland, Sankson T. Morgan, James Talcott, J. M. Deuel.

STEINERT "SEEMED DAZED."

Arrested for Intoxication After Being Struck by a Trolley Car.

Louis Steinert, a court stenographer, living at 241 East Fifty-third Street, Manhattan, spent last night in a Flatbush police station. His crime was, according to the policemen who arrested him, that he "seemed dazed" after being knocked down and rolled twenty-five feet by a trolley car.

Mr. Steinert, whose card indicates that he is a stenographer in the Municipal Court of the Borough of Queens, was riding a bicycle in Fort Hamilton Avenue. According to witnesses, he was riding rapidly and steadily and had perfect command of his wheel. He turned into Flatbush Avenue, and as he did so was struck by a car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, in charge of Motorman Charles Kuhne. The bicycle was smashed, but Steinert fortunately escaped from getting under the car. The fender struck him and pushed him along for a distance of twenty-five feet before the car was stopped.

Steinert was badly shaken up and much bruised. Roundsman Knox of the Grant Street Station came up and asked him if he wanted an ambulance called. Steinert replied in a dazed way that he did not think he was seriously enough hurt for that. Then Knox arrested him and locked him up for intoxication. When the Sergeant at the desk was asked if Steinert was intoxicated, he replied: "Well, he seemed dazed."

CHILDREN FALL FROM WINDOWS.

Two Dead, Another Whose Skull Was Fractured May Recover.

Henry Epptein, three years old, fell from a window in the third story at 15 Siegel Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon and fractured his skull. He succumbed to his injuries a few hours later in St. Catharine's Hospital.

James Darger, five years old, fell from a rear fire escape at 515 East Fourteenth Street last night, receiving internal injuries from which he died two hours later in Bellevue Hospital.

Shortly afterward Minnie Sheehan, four years old, who fell three stories from a window at 247 East Thirtieth Street and sustained a fracture of the skull, was also taken to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. A. H. Birge and several assistants performed an operation and removed a section of the broken bone which pressed upon the brain. The operation is regarded as successful, and there is hope of the child's recovery.

Frank Carr, Jr., Missing.

Frank Carr, Jr., known to the dry goods trade all over the country as an expert in window dressing, has been missing since Monday, and his wife fears that his mind is deranged from overwork. Mr. Carr has been traveling for The Dry Goods Economist, lecturing throughout the country. He has taken a number of prizes and is well-to-do. His enthusiasm for his work, however, led him to overtax his strength, and his wife advised him to take a vacation. On Monday Mr. Carr left his home, at 924 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, saying that he was going to Newark. In the afternoon he telegraphed to his wife from the Astor House that he would be home at night, but he did not return.

Commercial Travelers to Meet.

The second annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' National League will be held to-day at Gramercy Lyceum. The meeting will be called to order at 1:30 P. M. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year, and plans for the year's work will be mapped out. The committee and officers' headquarters will be at the Hotel Imperial, Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Fractured a Man's Skull.

Vincenzo Fennemore of 517 Carroll Street and John Rominali of 568 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, quarreled on Saturday night near the latter's house. Rominali drew a revolver and struck Fennemore on the head with it. Fennemore's skull was fractured, and his condition is serious. Rominali escaped.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE PHILIPPINES?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

The serious questions connected with our war with Spain will arise after its conclusion. We entered into the contest with a proclamation to the world that it was not to be on our part a war of conquest, and that our interference between Spain and her colony was wholly in the interest of humanity. In making this public declaration, the President and Congress were honest and in accord with the general sentiments of the country. Notwithstanding the reiterated assertions of the Spanish Ministry to the contrary, we do not want Cuba. Our National policy has always been opposed to the acquisition of outlying territory. Alaska was purchased in 1867 against the advice of many of our statesmen, and the long opposition to the acceptance of the Hawaiian Islands is matter of history. But the rulers of a nation cannot always shape its course by rule and precedent, and circumstances may arise of such importance as to necessitate the reversal of the policy of the past. When a nation is brought face to face with such circumstances, the result of its own acts, it cannot hide behind the policy of a century ago, but must meet them squarely and deal with them in the light of the present.

It is too late to discuss the question whether or not we entered into the war with Spain in a "rush of blind enthusiasm," as one of our orators has said. We have crossed the Rubicon, and we have now no other course than to fight the war to the finish and to accept the results. No man can foresee what the end may bring. While we may confidently predict the triumph of our arms so far as Spain is concerned, we may have to deal with other nations before all the questions growing out of the war are amicably settled. Events may so shape themselves that a new foreign policy, undreamed of by the founders of our Government, may be forced upon us. Our policy of isolation may have to be abandoned, and we may be obliged by the very trend of circumstances, irrespective of our wishes and of the advice of our fathers, to take a hand in the shaping of the world's destines.

The success of our fleet in the Philippines has already brought one of these questions to the front. It is undeniable that a strong party in Congress, and a party that is growing, is in favor of a permanent occupation of these islands. Among the better class of thinking men out of Washington, the sentiment appears to be against such an addition to our responsibilities; but, while condemning the spirit which advocates colonial expansion on our part, none of these gentlemen suggests a satisfactory way out of the difficulty which will inevitably confront us at the close of the war. It is trifling to say that we have not yet acquired the islands. So far as Spain is concerned, that question is virtually settled. The destruction of her fleet put an end practically to her sovereignty, which no expedition that she can ever send out will be able to restore. The surrender of Manila and of Spain's other fortified posts will follow the arrival of our forces from the Pacific Coast. The important question which will then arise does not concern Spain, but the people of the colony which she has so long misgoverned and oppressed.

Of all the suggestions in regard to our disposition of the Philippines which have yet appeared, the most Utopian is that of a distinguished jurist—that "it would be the best policy possible to give them back to Spain at the close of the war." His defense of this proposition, that "our Government has taken a high moral ground in this matter," that "our intercession in behalf of Cuba was purely on the ground of humanity," is the strongest argument against it. The conditions in Cuba and in the Philippines are almost identical. Both have been under the Government of Spain for centuries and both have been treated as dependencies, out of which a large revenue could be drawn and where avaricious officials could enrich themselves—the old story of the Roman pro-consular rapacity over again. Spain's fiscal policy in her colonies, in both the East and and the West Indies, has been oppressive and ruinous, its principle being the taxation of industries and of natural resources almost to repression, with an eye to the present and no thought for the future. The consequences have been the same in both—revolution on the part of the people and cruel and bloody repression on the part of the Government. Never in the history of the world have more appalling cruelties been perpetrated by any people than by the Spaniards in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands. The dungeons of Cabanas and of Fort Sebastian have alike echoed with the wails of victims under torture, and the plazas of Havana and of Manila have at the same time rung with the death shots of scores of "malignant insurgents." If our intercession in behalf of Cuba is purely on the ground of humanity, the demand upon that humanity is equally strong in the Philippines. What would be said of him who should suggest that it would be our best policy to give back Cuba to Spain at the close of the war! Vived from "high moral ground," is it a sufficient answer to say that one is at our door and the other at our antipodes?

While nobody would propose that the United States should enter on any Quixotic crusade in behalf of downtrodden peoples all over the globe, our past history as a people and our hopes for the future demand that we shall shirk no political responsibilities that have grown out of our own acts. The conditions existing to-day in the Philippines have been brought about by us. We have virtually overthrown Spain's sovereignty there, and the duty of giving their people a stable government rests with us. It would be no less than criminal to evade this responsibility by giving the islands back to Spain. That would be simply to return them to anarchy and bloodshed, for it is extremely doubtful whether Spain would be able to re-establish her authority, which was already tottering when Commodore Dewey gave it its final blow. Both the Creole and the Malay native population would take up arms against it, for bitter experience has taught them what Spanish domination means.

Another suggested solution of the problem is that the islands be exchanged with Great Britain for her West Indian possessions. Undoubtedly, if an equitable arrangement could be made with Great Britain under which she would consent to assume the duty of preserving order in the Philippines, the question would be greatly simplified. The moral responsibility which we have incurred would be satisfied, and the islands would be assured an honest and just government, for British colonial administration is unequaled, but it is doubtful whether Great Britain would undertake the task. Her experience in Manila in 1762 was scarcely a satisfactory one, and she gave back her conquest to Spain two years later in consideration of a ransom of £1,000,000, payment of which, for some unexplained reason, was never exacted. Spanish writers insinuate that the English abandoned the city because they found out that it was not such a desirable piece of property as they had supposed it to be. This finds some justification in the remarks of an English writer of long experience in the Indies, who says, after asserting that any European naval power could capture the islands without meeting with serious resistance: "The climate and the army of ecclesiastics would offer a far more formidable resistance. No power, however, can have any interest in conquering, and still less in retaining, the Philippines, which will probably remain to Spain long after she has lost all her other colonies." But this is only an individual opinion, unsupported by facts or argument, and is contradicted by the writer's glowing account of the riches of the islands, especially of Luzon, which, he says, "for fertility and other natural advantages is probably the finest island in the tropical world."

It is also extremely improbable, even if Great Britain were willing to add another dependency to her already long list of colonies, whether the other European Governments would consent to it. The naval powers are now watching each other so closely in the East, each intent on furthering its own interests and jealously suspicious of any extension of the influences of others, that any action on our part suggesting such a disposal of the islands would undoubtedly meet with the strongest of protests and might lead to the universal war which statesmen have so long dreaded. Conversely, Great Britain would seriously object to the acquisition of the islands by any other European power.

Similar objections exist to the proposal that the Philippines be sold to Japan, to which, with Formosa as the connecting link, they geographically belong. All the naval powers are jealously watching the rapid growth of the island empire, which seems destined to exercise a paramount influence in the East, and would undoubtedly object to any further territorial expansion on her part, just as she objects to European acquisition of territory on the Chinese mainland opposite Formosa. Japan, too, has her hands full in Formosa, where the persistent revolts of the natives give her serious trouble and have led to great losses. Many of the Philippine Islands contain an unsubdued population as savage as that of Formosa, and it is doubtful whether the Japanese would care to saddle themselves with a second similarly complicated situation Some have suggested a native Government, under the joint protectorate of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, but such tripartite arrangements have always proved to be failures, and might lead to serious complications. The other great naval powers would scarcely regard with complacency such a combination, which, even if undertaken for a temporary purpose, might lead, they would argue, to a closer alliance between the three powers, a coalition to be dreaded by Continental statesmen.

Eliminating from the problem these several propositions, all of which seem to be impracticable, but two alternatives remain to us: First, to stop right where we are, so far as the Philippines are concerned; turn the islands over to the insurgents, and withdraw our fleet for use against Spain elsewhere; second, to pursue our conquest and make the best of the responsibilities which the fortune of war has thrust upon us.

Many of the most sober-minded and far-seeing men of our country, men who have sat in the councils of the Nation, or have represented it diplomatically abroad, believe that our interests lie in the first direction. To make the Philippines a colonial dependency, they argue, is to change our whole governmental policy and to enter upon a course which must lead to imperialism. When we hoist our flag over the Philippines and Hawaii, we exchange the comparatively secure isolation which our natural position gives us for a place beside the great powers on the other side of the world, where we shall be obliged to take part in the perplexing problems that harass them and to share the dangers by which they are menaced, while subjected, as a republic, to their fears and jealousies and consequent combinations against us. Commodore Dewey was sent to the Philippines, they say, to destroy the Spanish fleet that threatened our commerce and our Pacific Coast. He has accomplished his purpose; let him now withdraw and leave the Philippines to take care of themselves. The islands have a mongrel population wholly unfitted for assimilation, a large part of them untamed savages. The population of the cities, chiefly Malay, Chinese, and Chinese and Spanish mestizos, or half-breeds, are in great part professedly Roman Catholic and completely under the control of the priests. This, instead of being a bond of security, as it should be, is rather a disorganizing element, for the religious orders own such immense properties and are so powerful as to influence and sometimes seriously to impede the civil authorities. The attitude of the Spanish Roman Church there toward us may be gathered from the address of the Archbishop of Manila after Dewey's victory, which, if correctly reported, is exceeded in malignant hate and studied perversion of fact only by the longer and more bombastic effusion of the Captain General. With such a population, all speaking a foreign tongue, all grown up under influences adverse and even hostile to us, and now inflamed to hatred by those who control them, how can we ever hope, ask these gentlemen, to mold them to our institutions, or even to make them understand them?

The last alternative, to finish our conquest and to shoulder the responsibilities incident to it, has the advocacy of many, and seems to be fast gaining adherents. It is, too, judging from the action of the authorities at Washington, the settled policy of the Government to follow up our victory by a military occupation of the islands. Indeed, say its advocates, there is now no other safe policy to pursue, for it is too late to withdraw our fleet, especially if overtures have been made to the insurgents, as we are led to believe. On the contrary, it is our duty to strengthen our force there and to repel every effort of Spain to re-establish her authority; and this not only from humanitarian but from military considerations. To leave the islands now would be to throw away the whole moral force of our victory. Spain and her French sympathizers are already claiming that our failure to follow up the destruction of the Spanish fleet by the occupation of Manila leaves the advantage virtually with our opponents. To secure the moral and material effect of Dewey's brilliant feat, we must force the withdrawal of every Spanish soldier from the archipelago.

In no other part of the world could we have struck a harder blow at Spanish power. The Philippines have been one of Spain's chief sources of revenue and a mine where her officials have enriched themselves, for the reported revenue of $14,000,000 is not supposed to represent the total amount exacted yearly from the natives. Under an honest administration, which would develop the great natural resources of the islands, this amount could probably be doubled. While the control of such a revenue will be valuable in helping to pay off the indemnity which will be due from Spain at the close of the war, the possession of the islands will be worth far more to us from a military point of view. If Commodore Dewey had met with a repulse at the entrance of Manila Bay, as might have befallen him if Corregidor Island had been properly fortified and defended, he would have been left without a base of supplies nearer than San Francisco. The capture of Manila gives us a base of supplies and a strong military position which, if we are to have in future any influence in the East and in the Pacific, will be a prime necessity. When our fleet sailed from Hongkong, Spain had that advantage over us. The fortune of war has given it to us, and no force that Spain can send to attempt to repair the blunder of its officials in not making it impregnable can wrest it from us, unless our vacillating Administration shall imitate the English Liberals and leave Dewey to meet the fate of Gordon. England is to-day expending millions to repair that blunder. Let it not be said in future that we made a like blunder, which a famous statesman once characterized as worse than a crime.

The retention of the Philippine Islands means the holding of our flag over Hawaii also. It means, too, the cutting in the near future of the Nicaragua Canal and the holding it under our control. The long and perilous voyage of the Oregon around South America and the anxiety regarding her movements during many weeks emphasize the necessity of an easy and safe access between our Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. If our Government had expended before this war $100,000,000 in uniting the two oceans, we should have saved money by it. San Francisco is to-day twice as far from our fleets in the Atlantic as from the Philippine Islands. Nothing but the impotence of our enemy saves our Pacific Coast from disaster. But with the canal cut our ships could pass from ocean to ocean with ease and safety, both coasts and their vast commerce would be alike protected, and our influence in both the Atlantic and the Pacific would be paramount. When our commerce shall once more spread east and west over all oceans, and American interests shall need the protection of the strong arm in every clime, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands will furnish important coaling and naval stations, strong bases of supplies for our fleets, and safe refuges for our merchantmen in case of war.

But, the thoughtful American will ask, what does the adoption of such a policy mean, and what does it entail upon us? That is easily answered. It means that the United States, as a Nation, is to step out of the comparative isolation which its geographical position has hitherto enabled it to maintain and to assert its adolescence by taking a commanding position among the other great powers of the world. It means that its policy is henceforth to be imperial, and that in future it is to be reckoned with in the settlement of all international questions. It means that it will stand ready to assert that policy and to defend it, and that to that end it will build up a sufficient army and a strong navy, a navy not for defense only, but one that will enable us to assume the offensive if necessary, and to strike a vital blow at the enemy that seeks to injure us. Capt. Mahan tells us that it is an accepted principle among masters of the military art that mere defensive war means military ruin and consequent National ruin. The nation that awaits and only wards its enemy's blow is not respected. It is the nation that is able to shield its own everywhere and whose arm is long enough to avenge every insult that the world fears and respects. Such is imperial Britain, whose flag and whose citizens are respected wherever the sun shines. Such shall we be when we assert ourselves and assume the commanding place in the world's councils which destiny is forcing upon us.

JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

THE NATION'S PROGRESS.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Predicts that the Day of Universal Arbitration Is Coming.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, at the Calvary Baptist Church last night, preached from Ezekiel, Chapter xxi., Verse 27—"I will overturn, overturn, overturn it; and it shall be no more, until he comes whose right it is; and I will give it him."

"All of us," said he, "who have our eyes and ears open know that this is being fulfilled every day. The apostles have been described as having turned the world upside down because the right side was down. This is what our army and navy are doing. Both will continue until they get both sides right side up."

In the course of his sermon Dr. MacArthur talked at some length on the opposition to annexing more property to the United States. He gave a detailed history of the acquisition of land from the time of the Louisiana purchase down to that of Florida and Alaska.

"I am of the opinion," continued the preacher, "that the day of universal arbitration is coming. One way is to be prepared for war. We need intelligent men. Brains behind guns tell. We will need a larger army and navy and merchant ships. We can no more go back to where we were three months ago that we can go back 100 years.

"Dewey's victory at Manila Bay must stir the heart of every American. He was adventurous to a point that is almost audacity. We must sanctify audacity. We have lived more in the past sixty days than under ordinary conditions in sixty years. I have no fears for the American people. We have ability, courage, heroism, and enthusiasm.

"As yet we have not folded up the Spanish flag, nor have we bundled off their soldiers in the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba, but we will do it in due time. What we shall do with these islands is already shaped. I say we should not cross a stream until we reach it. Shall we take them? No; not at once. Shall we govern them as England governs Canada and Australia? I don't know. No one knows. I do know that American brains will solve the great problem.

"He who sits in the chair at Washington is an honor to America and a blessing to the world. Where would this country be to-night if the possibilities of two years ago had become actualities? We need wise counsel in this hour of need, and the Christian Church will have much to do with it."

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Dr. G. D. Dowkontt, Director of the International Medical Missionary Society, addressed a large congregation last night at the invitation of the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, at the Marble Collegiate Church, on the aims and progress of his society.

Dr. Dowkontt said that in April he visited President McKinley in company with Mrs. Margaret Bottome, when the plan of the society was explained to the President, who was favorably impressed with the work pursued by the society. Dr. Dowkontt said the object of the International Medical Missionary Society was to send to the front Christian physicians, medical students, nurses, and others, who will enlist in the army of the United States and be detailed with the regular Hospital Corps.

Already more than 400 offers of service had been received, among the number being thirty medical graduates and a number of medical students. More than 700 General Secretaries of Young Men's Christian Associations have accepted appointments as associate secretaries of the Army and Navy Committee of the society, whose duty it is to receive and investigate all applications for enlistment before presenting them to the Government. Already several of the volunteers are at work in the Hospital Corps of the various camps.

Dr. Dowkontt said the necessary expense of this work was very small compared with the good likely to be done. All expenses of recruiting, outfit, &c., can be met for $10 a man. This work was one which Dr. Dowkontt claimed the Government could not well do at the present time, and it was not intended in any way to conflict with any other organization. The society simply sought to provide the Government with enlisted men for hospital service who were skilled as nurses and surgeons, and who were also Christians.

BIG FIRE AT MILLVILLE.

The Opera House Destroyed with a Loss of $50,000.

MILLVILLE, N. J., June 26.—The Opera House, one of the largest buildings in the town, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames were discovered shortly after midnight, and had obtained a firm foothold before the alarm was sounded.

When the firemen arrived the flames were beyond their control, and they turned their attention to the adjoining buildings.

Dr. C. Van Evra of Vineland owned the building. The loss on the Opera House is said to be $42,000. It was insured for $8,000. The remaining losses are divided among D. B. Neal, drugs; A. L. Brandruff, machinist, and Githens & Ware, tailors.

Death from the Heat in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 26.—John Dwyer of 35 Main Street, East Orange, was overcome by heat at Oliver and Pacific Streets this evening. He was taken in the ambulance to the City Hospital, but died on the way.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

First Religious Meetings of the Season Largely Attended—Bishops FitzGerald and Hartsell Present.

OCEAN GROVE, June 26.—The annual Summer religious meetings were inaugurated here to-day and the several services were largely attended.

The Young People's meeting was held at 9 A. M. in the Temple. There were 2,000 present. The Rev. Charles H. Yatman, the evangelist, presided. Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, delivered a brief address.

The Rev. George Hughes of New York, the editor of the Guide to Holiness, had charge the holiness meeting in the Janes Memorial Temple at the same hour. Bishop Fitzgerald also spoke at this meeting.

Three thousand attended the services in the auditorium, over which Bishop FitzGerald presided. The singing was in charge of Prof. Tallie E. Morgan of Brooklyn. Bishop FitzGerald, prior to the sermon, called attention to the fact that a liquor saloon was being conducted in violation of law and to the detriment of army discipline at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, and denounced the officials in charge of the Government Reservation for permitting the establishment of the saloon. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, J. C. Hartzell, who has recently returned from a tour of Africa in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Sunday school, at 2:30 P. M., attracted over 1,000 scholars in the three departments. George W. Evans presided over the primary department and the Bible class was in charge of the Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt of the Philadelphia Conference.

The first surf meeting of the Summer was held on the beach at the foot of Ocean Pathway, at 6 P. M. There were over 5,000 present. The service, which consisted of singing, prayer, and responsive readings, was led by Bishop FitzGerald, and addresses were made by several visiting ministers.

The sermon this evening in the auditorium was preached by the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains of the Methodist Publication House, New York.

MORNINGSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH.

John W. Stevens's Fiftieth Year of Church Work Celebrated.

Special services were held yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening at the Morningside Baptist, Church and Sunday School, 248 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to celebrate the completion of fifty years of church work by John W. Stevens. Mr. Stevens is now the Superintendent of the Sunday school. He organized the school eight years ago, and from it developed the Morningside Baptist Church. Many Baptist missions owe their existence to his financial and moral support.

The congregation has determined upon the erection of a new church building, to cost about $50,000, and in order to raise funds for this purpose a series of meetings, of which those yesterday were the first, have been arranged to be held every evening during the present week. The New York City Baptist Mission has given $16,000 to the fund, and large subscriptions were secured at yesterday's meetings.

The sermon at yesterday's morning service was preached by the pastor D. A. MacMurray. The afternoon was given over to short talks by the Rev. John T. Wine, the Rev. Richard Hartley, ex-Assistant District Attorney David Mitchell, and others, in which the work of Mr. Stevens was eulogized. At yesterday evening's services J. J. Brauner, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Baptist City Mission, preached the sermon.

See House to be Repaired.

For the first time within the last ten years the doors of the stately see house, the official home of the Bishop of the diocese, at 29 Lafayette Place, are closed to the public. In the reading room of the Clergy Club, which has its habitation there, hangs a notice saying that the place will be closed until Sept. 15 because of contemplated repairs. Little has been done to improve the interior of the diocesan house since it was opened as the official home of the Bishop in 1888. The house was formerly the residence of Miss Catherine L. Wolfe.

A Williamsburg Pastor's Farewell.

In the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, the rector, the Rev. J. Britton Clark, preached his farewell sermon as pastor of that church. He is going to Detroit. With the resignation of Mr. Clark the idea of consolidating the church with that of the New England, in South Ninth Street, has been brought up. The result may be the forming of a union church.

Music at Calvary Episcopal Church.

At the Calvary Episcopal Church last night there was a special musical service under the direction of Clement R. Gale, the organist of the church. There was a large attendance, and the musical programme was preceded by a short address by the Rev. Dr. Parks, the rector, on the "History of Singing."

Death of an Old Merchant.

Samuel Benedict, a commission merchant, sixty years of age, who has had a place in Washington Market for thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 65 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from the effects of a fall down the Third Avenue Elevated Road stairs at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street a week ago, when his hip was fractured.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Agnes Kennedy.

Mrs. Agnes Kennedy, widow of John A. Kennedy, the second Chief of Police of New York under the reorganized system, died Saturday at her residence, 135 West Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Kennedy was eighty-nine years old, and was born in Scotland, her maiden name being Crawford. She came to this country with her parents when still a child, and the family settled in Washington. Later the family moved to New York, where Miss Crawford met Mr. Kennedy, who was a native of Baltimore. They were married in 1832, and always lived in this city. Mr. Kennedy went out of office in 1870 and died in 1873. They had no children.

Mrs. Kennedy was widely known for her charitable work. She was one of the organizers of the Methodist Episcopal Church Home for Old People and of the Five Points' Mission. She was for years President of the St. Christopher Home for Children at Dobbs Ferry. During the civil war Mrs. Kennedy was President of the Ladies' Union Relief Association for the Care of Disabled Soldiers and Their Families. She was also manager of the Blue Anchor Association and of the Indian Association.

Mrs. Kennedy's health broke down about a year ago. She was a member of the Metropolitan Temple. The funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow evening, and the Rev. Dr. Cadman will officiate. The remains will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

John Martin.

John Martin, once Assemblyman and State Senator, died Saturday at his residence, 126 Clinton Street. He was fifty years old, was born in London, and came to this country when he was ten years of age. When the civil war broke out he was sixteen, and enlisted in the Fifth Heavy Artillery. He was wounded and was taken to a hospital in Washington. After his recovery he again went to the front, and served during the remainder of the war. On obtaining his discharge he returned to New York, joined Tammany Hall, and entered into politics. He was twice elected to the State Senate and four times to the Assembly.

His old wound troubled him, and he was advised to have his arm amputated, but his mother objected. Paralysis set in, and that eventually caused his death. He was not married. He was a member of McClellan Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Eureka Lodge, 177, of Odd Fellows; of the Tough Club, and of the Our Own Club, which he organized. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at Calvary Cemetery.

James S. Talbot.

James S. Talbot died suddenly at Baden Baden, Germany, at the home of his daughter. He was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1806. After receiving a commercial education he started in mercantile life and was one of the most prominent merchants in that part of Massachusetts.

During the past forty years he has been out of business and spent his time abroad. He visited the principal countries of the Eastern Hemisphere, and was considered an authority on European travel. He married Miss Catherine Livingston of Claverack, N. Y., a daughter of Henry Livingston. His daughter married Charles Y. Roosevelt, the eldest son of the late James J. Roosevelt and brother of Robert B. Roosevelt.

Edward Marsland.

Edward Marsland died Saturday night in Ossining, N. Y. He was born in New Castle almost sixty-nine years ago. The cause of death was a bullet wound which was self-inflicted. He shot himself in the neck about three weeks ago. Mr. Marsland was one of the most skillful mechanical engineers in the country. He was for many years connected with Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, and was for a long time superintendent at the Roach Ship Yards at Philadelphia. He was on the Monitor when that famous vessel made her first trip from New York to Norfolk. He made many inventions and improvements. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA B. SOWARBY, widow of James P. Sowarby, died Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Wetherell, 253 Hooper Street, Brooklyn. Her death was due to old age. Mrs. Sowarby's husband died ten years ago. Two sons and three daughters survive her. Funeral services will be held this afternoon. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

HENRY SCHREIBER, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died Friday at his home, 22 Belvidere Street. He death was due to apoplexy M

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

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33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
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STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
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Deposit accounts received.
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FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 31, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman:
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEWYORK
80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, April 30th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

13	223	445	635	838
34	250	468	657	842
68	271	511	659	879
78	300	526	690	886
99	305	539	786	892
116	376	577	793	937
120	387	581	803	947
152	441	609	814	977
188				

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Friday, July 1st, 1898.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Trustee.

At Present Prices
Of farm products what investment is safer than GOLD BONDS secured by FIRST MORTGAGES covering the best farms in the country?
This company has been selling such bonds for 22 years and is still selling them.
They yield the investor 5% net.
NEW ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
34 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,427.80.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

The Tradesman's National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000

JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 7 and 15, for $1,000 each.
No. 152 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1898.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Official announcement may soon be expected of the complete re-establishment of profitable railroad rates throughout the Northwest. The effect of what has been accomplished in this direction was somewhat shown toward the end of business on the Stock Exchange last week.

Many important interests have been holding aloof from the security market for the reason that there was discouragement in the general railway rate situation. The formal announcement that this cause of demoralization has been removed and that good rates are to be maintained will influence many investors.

***

What has been accomplished in the Western field—especially as to the extreme Northwestern—results largely from the personal efforts and negotiations of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. James J. Hill. They have worked zealously and long; and naturally, when they finally concluded certain important matters on last Saturday at Mr. Morgan's Wall Street office, they were enthusiastic.

***

The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific properties profit extensively through the new conditions. But every important road throughout the West will benefit.

In the East the rate situation has not been so bad as that out West, but it has been far from satisfactory. It, too, will now change for the better. In that quarter also can be traced the effective work of Mr. Morgan.

HOW THE OPERATORS STAND.

J. P. Morgan is bullish. He is quoted as having described the advances already made by stocks as only the beginning. Mr. Morgan's friends assert that he is talking very encouragingly, especially on those stocks with which he is identified.

Former Gov. Flower is still enthusiastic over the business outlook. He says that prosperity is not only here, but here to stay. And he points to progress being made by the Western railroads as indicative of what may be expected from all sections.

Russell Sage is not as blue as he was a short time ago. He has taken a much more cheerful view of Manhattan Elevated affairs, and is talking encouragingly on the business outlook.

Washington E. Connor is confidently bullish. Mr. Connor expects steadily improving business throughout the country, and especially in the Middle West, and he looks for material gains to be made by the roads of that section.

Arthur A. Housman is credited with having bought over 50,000 shares of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific stocks for London last week. These purchases possibly account for Mr. Housman's openly expressed optimism on the outlook for general business, as well as for the stock market.

Louis V. Bell has recently been a conspicuous buyer of stocks, especially those of the Northwestern railroad properties.

James R. Keene continues to be bullish every morning, bearish every afternoon, with just a little dash of non-committal conservatism around lunch time.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

Friends of Northern Pacific show much enthusiasm over the result of the conferences between Mr. J. P. Morgan and President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill are understood to have been together on Friday and Saturday, and in addition to the rate situation, an important topic of discussion between them is said to have been Northern Pacific affairs. According to Wall Street men Mr. Hill has withdrawn his opposition to the Northern Pacific dividends—opposition which was influential enough a short time ago to cause the Directors of the road to adjourn their meeting without taking any action on dividend matters, although it was generally expected that there would have been dividends declared on both the common and preferred stocks. It is said that Mr. Morgan has all along favored a 1 per cent. dividend on Northern Pacific common and a 1 per cent. extra dividend on Northern Pacific preferred, making the latter stock pay 4 per cent. in the fiscal year. It was Mr. Hill who opposed these matters, but now, it is understood, Mr. Morgan and he have agreed and dividends upon both the Northern Pacific stocks may be expected shortly.

THE TAXES IN WALL STREET.

In discussing the effects of the new war taxes upon Wall Street, Mr. Henry Clews says:

"The tone of the market has been somewhat impaired by the new internal revenue law. To the ordinary outside operator, these charges are a matter of no great consequence, although he and not the dealer will have to pay the tax of $2 per 100 shares, in addition to the ordinary commission. On the room trader, however, the impost falls with great severity, as in addition to that tax he will suffer still more severely from the tax upon his constantly changing call loans. As he operates chiefly for fractional profits and is constantly changing his holdings, these charges will constitute a very material factor in his chances for profits, and therefore may seriously contract the volume of this class of operations. While such transactions do not contribute much to the regular commission firms, yet they serve some important functions in the market. They keep business alive in periods of dullness; they serve as a constant test and regulatory force on prices, and they sometimes afford a market for stocks which, in their absence, it would be more difficult to find. They serve the purposes of ventilator, safety-valve, barometer, and regulator, all of which services are highly useful in a market subject to so many and constantly varying influences. At present the anxious question among these operators is, what can be done to mitigate the severity of these taxes? Some way of relief will probably be discovered, but at present the outlook appears discouraging and the market suffers from this cause."

AS TO AMERICAN SPIRITS.

Talk of opposition to the American Spirits Company has provoked smiles among people prominently identified with that property. The latest announcement is declared to be in line with those that have been steadily coming from the same quarter the last ten years or more. Those backing the rumored opposition are said to have had many distilleries in their minds, but have so far built none. American Spirits insiders declare their company has no fear of competition in view of the deal just made with the outside distillers. It is predicted with the utmost confidence that the American company will earn at least $800,000 during the first year of the operation of the Standard Distilling Company. This would permit the payment of 6 per cent. on $2,000,000 of bonds and 5 per cent. on $7,000,000 of preferred stock, and would leave 3.85 per cent. to be carried to the surplus account. Under the agreement with the Standard Company the full capacity of the latter's distilleries is to be employed, and the American Company will supply its share of spirits and any additional demand. The present consumption of the United States is about 60,000,000 gallons. An increase is expected, which will naturally go to the American Company by reason of its available capacity. The first year of the existence of the American Company it was necessary to distill more spirits than were needed because of heavy cattle-feeding contracts. This overproduction was not consumed until the middle of the next distilling season, and after that time the competition of the independent concerns made a profit impossible. The American Company is now passing into the first year in which there is a possibility of a profit, there being held, it is claimed, at the present time hardly a barrel of spirits, either by the American or Standard Company, for which there is not a market.—Chicago Evening Post.

A CYCLE OF IMPROVEMENT.

The Boston Evening Transcript argues for the probability of much higher prices in the following interesting way:

"While it may be perfectly correct to regard the late advance as discounting fully for the time being the great combination of general business improvement, crops, foreign trade, easy money, and success in the war with Spain, it remains none the less true that these various factors have not lost any of their effectiveness, and they certainly show no sign of ending or even of receding in their broad and positive demonstration of the National upbuilding of finance, trade, and martial success. With July 1 an immense amount of money will be released in the shape of interest and dividend payments, and that a revival of investment demand for good stocks and bonds is likely this Summer seems certain. The average of leading stocks at the close yesterday was $7 under 1890's highest. Whether this year's remarkable combination of favorable developments in finance, business, and National affairs warrants the making up of that difference is a moot point. Viewed from the standpoint of experience, there is this difference between the 1890 and the 1898 advances in the speculative market: The 1890 rise was the last one before a long period of panic and depression.

"The Baring panic came in December of that year, and while we had a fair measure of recovery in 1892, the 1893 panic and the 1894 and 1895 depression followed, with the finishing touches given by the silver agitation of 1896. On the old theory of twenty-year periods of rise and fall in business, the 1890 advance in prices and season of good business marked the close of an era of upbuilding, and the next three years saw the downgrade rush to the 1893 panic. Recovery from that was held back by the silver agitation, so that not until the latter part of 1897 can we say that the upbuilding really began in earnest. Therefore we now stand practically at the beginning of a cycle of improvement, of positive growth, whereof the end may not be seen by any means. We have been gaining in business but nine months, in fact, whereas the 1890 rise in stocks marked the end of a long series of years of improvement. Who shall say that in this short time the stock market fully has grasped the true significance of restored conditions of normal business? There are no troubles now from National or State legislation against the railroads, the silver craze is beyond power of harm; the country has passed through its long series of financial and commercial ills, and is beginning to round out another epoch of advance. It takes more than one stock market rise to discount such an epoch."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On July 1 the National Citizens' Bank will pay a dividend of 3½ per cent.

The Twelfth Ward Bank will pay a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend on July 9.

A quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid by the Chatham National Bank July 1.

Coupon No. 19 of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railway Company will be paid on maturity July 1 at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 46 Wall Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.
SUBSCRIPTIONS DEALT IN.

CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
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Telephone 4,835 and 4,836 Cortlandt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Pennsylvania Coal Co. Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 4	July 1
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 4	June 13
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 6	June 18
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	July 1	June 15	June 30
Canada Southern	1	Aug. 1	June 30	July 15
Central Pacific	½	July 1	.....	.....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chi. & Northwestern (semi-annual)	2½	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi. & Northw. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
Chicago & West Indiana (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 6
Delaware	3	July 1	.....	.....
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	July 20	July 9	July 20
Den. & R. Grande pf. (semi-annual)	1½	July 15	July 11	July 18
Fitchburg (semi-annual)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Harrisburg Railroad	3½	July 10	.....	.....
L. S. & M. S. (semi-annual)	3½	July 29	June 30	July 14
Manhattan (quarter)	1	July 1	June 17	July 2
Michigan Central	2	July 29	June 30	July 14
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
New York Central (quarter)	1	July 15	June 30	July 16
New York & Harlem	4	July 1	June 15	July 2
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	June 30	June 11	July 1
Northeastern of South Carolina	3	July 1	June 19	July 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	July 11	June 30	July 12
Northern Central	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Northern of New Hamp. (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Oregon R. R. & Navigation	1	July 2	June 16	July 5
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2	July 1	June 16	July 2
Petersburg	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Petersburg pf.	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Phil., Wilmington & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....
Pitts., F. W. & Chi. (quarter)	1¾	July 5	.....	.....
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. (special quarter)	1¾	July 1	.....	.....
Rich., Fred. & Potomac	3½	July 1	June 22	July 5
Richmond & Petersburg	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Rock Island & Peoria	2½	July 1	June 21	July 1
Rutland pf. (semi-annual)	1	July 1	June 21	July 1
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	1	July 6	June 22	July 6

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Balt. City Pass. R'y. (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 18	July 2
Baltimore Consol	2	July 15	.....	.....
Capital Traction	75c	July 1	.....	.....
Chicago City	3	June 30	June 15	June 21
Frankford & Southward, Phil.	$3.50	July 1	.....	.....
Metropolitan Street R'y. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 27	July 18
National Railway, St. Louis	1¼	July 9	July 1	July 16
United Trac. & El. of J. C.	¾	July 1	June 21	July 2
West End Street Railway, Boston, (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 2

BANK STOCKS.

Astor Place	3	July 1	June 16	July 1
Bank of America (semi-annual)	7	July 1	June 21	July 5
Bank of New York	5	June 30	June 21	July 5
Bedford, Brooklyn	4	July 1	June 28	July 5
Brooklyn	3½	July 1	June 21	July 1
Central National (semi-annual)	4	July 1	.....	.....
Chatham National (quarter)	4	July 1	June 24	July 1
Columbia (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
East River National	4	July 1	June 22	July 1
Eleventh Ward (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Fifth Av., New York, (quarter)	20	July 1	June 22	July 1
Fifth Av., New York, (extra)	5	July 1	June 22	July 1
Fourth National (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 23	July 1
Garfield National (quarter)	10	June 30	June 22	July 1
Hamilton	3	July 1	June 22	July 1
Hanover National	5	July 1	June 21	July 1
Importers & Traders' (semi-annual)	10	July 1	June 21	July 1
Irving National (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
M. & Fulton Nat. (semi-annual)	5	July 1	.....	.....
Mechanics' National	4	July 1	June 15	July 1
Mercantile National	3	July 1	.....	.....
Merchants' Exchange	3	July 1	.....	.....
Merchants' National	3½	July 1	June 24	July 2
Nassau National, Brooklyn	6	July 1	June 20	July 5
Nat. Bank of Com. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 22	July 1
National Broadway (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 17	July 1
National Bank of North America (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 22	July 1
Nat. Butch. & Drov. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 22	July 1
Nat. Broadway (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 17	July 1
National Park (semi-annual)	5	June 30	June 21	July 1
National Republic	4	July 1	June 22	July 1
Nat. Shoe & Leather (quarter)	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Oriental	5	July 1	June 22	July 1
People's Bank (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 23	July 1
Phenix National	3	July 1	.....	.....
Seaboard National	3	July 1	June 23	July 1
Second National (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 23	July 1
State	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn	3	July 5	June 25	July 1
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2
West Side (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 23	July 2

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

American Surety (quarter)	2	June 30	June 18	July 1
Continental (quarter)	1½	July 11	July 1	July 12
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 1
Guaranty	6	July 1	June 20	July 2
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Manufacturers' (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 2
People's, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 25	July 1
Real Estate (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 1
Title Guar. & Trust (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
United States Mortgage & Trust (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 24	July 5
Washington	4	July 1	June 24	July 2

FIRE INSURANCE STOCK.

Hamilton	3	July 1	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Bank Note (quarter)	1	June 30	June 14	July 1
Am. Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Am. Bell Telephone (extra)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
American Express	$3	July 1	June 4	July 2
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 2	July 16
Am. Sugar Refining (quarter)	3	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Refining pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 2	June 15	July 5
Bos. & Col. Smelting (quarter)	½	June 30	June 23	July 1
Boston Electric Light	$1.50	July 15	.....	.....
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	June 30	June 4	July 1
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 13	July 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 13	July 2
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Dan. Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Equitable Gas & Electric, Utica, (quarter)	1¼	July 15	.....	.....
E. W. Bliss com. and pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 11	June 25	July 12
J. B. Stetson pf.	4	July 15	July 9	July 16
Journeay & Burnham pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 23	July 1
Lamson Store Service	4	July 1	June 16	July 1
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 18	July 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	June 30	June 18	July 1
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	2	June 30	June 22	July 1
Minnesota Iron	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
New Orleans Gas Light	2½	July 15	July 7	July 16
Old Dominion S. S. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	2	July 20	July 15	July 20
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1	July 20	July 15	July 20
P. Lorillard Co. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 25	July 1
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 115	July 1	July 16
Quincy Railroad Bridge	$5	July 1	June 21	July 2
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	July 5	July 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	July 5	June 18	July 6
Tamarack	$4	June 30	June 2	June 9
Texas Pacific Coal	1	July 20	July 1	July 20
Union Ferry (quarter)	1	July 1	June 30	July 2
United Gas Imp. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 15	July 2
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
United States Projectile	2	July 1	June 28	July 1
Wells-Fargo Express (semi-annual)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
West Side Construction	$7	June 27	June 20	June 27
Western Gas (semi-annual)	3	July 20	July 8	July 21
West. Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 25	July 2

MEETING.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Second National Bank	.....	.....	June 28	Special

DIVIDENDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
25 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
New York, June 20th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until Friday, July 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Franklin Trust Company.
Dividend No. 32.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8th, 1898.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% upon the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. June 24 until 9 A. M. July 1, 1898.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.

JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 24th, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, July 22, 1898.

Ninetieth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The New York Security and Trust Company,
No. 46 Wall Street.

Will pay, on presentation, the coupon due July 1, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, **THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.**, by A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Tex., June 18th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company July 20th, 1898.

Transfer books will close 30th inst., and reopen July 21st prox.

S. MIMS, Secretary.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 24, 1898.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Coupon No. 19 of the above railway, maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New York.

The Denver Union Water Company.

The July coupons of The Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, July 1, 1898.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 22, 1898.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Coupons.

Notice is hereby given that the coupon No. 2, due July 1, 1898, from Union Pacific R. R. Co. First Mortgage 4% bonds will be paid on and after Friday, July 1, 1898, at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
By JAMES G. HARRIS, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 23, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. up

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

Will be held in New York Lecture Room of the Y. M. C. A., 23d St., cor. 4th Ave., June 28 to July 2, inclusive. Candidates offering Advanced German, Advanced Chemistry, Advanced Physics, Advanced Algebra, Analytic Geometry, Logarithms, and Trigonometry or Solid Geometry will assemble at 8 A. M. June 28. Other candidates at 8 A. M. June 30.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

And the Harvard Examination for Women will be held in New York, at the place and time and under the regulations stated above for the Examination for admission to Harvard University.

CLASS OF 1895.

Hollis 20 will be open to the Class on Commencement Day. Business meeting at 12 M. The Triennial Dinner will be held at the Exchange Club, Milk and Batterymarch Streets, Wednesday, June 29th, at 6:30 P. M.
ALBERT H. NEWMAN, Secretary.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

The Class of 1894 will hold its reunion on Commencement Day at 23 Stoughton Hall.
E. K. RAND, Secretary.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

19TH ST., 227 EAST.—Elegant furnished rooms; strictly private house; one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A first-class chambermaid in a private family; present employer can be seen Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock. Address Annie, 4 East 72d St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable young girls; one as cook or laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. 25 Riverside Drive. Call from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COOK.—Family declining housekeeping want a place for their first-class family cook; excellent caretaker; two years' reference from present employers. 3 East 77th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in the country; best reference; can be seen at present employer's. 46 West 75d St., call two days.

COOK.—Lady desires situation for her cook; can recommend highly in every way; personal reference. 168 West 72d St., present employer.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—Thorough dressmaker wishes engagement with lady in country; assist with children; kind and obliging; references. Miss Martin, 369 Willis Av., O'Connor's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; best of references. 206 West 13th St.

Nurses

NURSE.—By experienced woman to take charge of infant; good city reference. 108 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By educated young lady as seamstress, maid to elderly lady; city or country; will travel. McKenna, 12 East 112th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Present employer desires situation for a capable waitress and chambermaid. Call between 10 and 4 at 127 West 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—First-class; thoroughly competent; honest, sober, and obliging; just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; have first-class references. P. L., 204 West 39th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By useful German; care horses, carriages; careful driver; good all around man; reference. 182 Park Row.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAU MONTT. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A.M.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM. 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. J.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS,
"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
OPENS IN JUNE.
Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York

ADIRONDACKS.
WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1.
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS. (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Rocky Point Inn.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain,
ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO. Old Forge, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York Opens June 25th.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill P. O., Greene Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO
Now open—Season of 1898.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,

a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.

Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.

Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.

Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.

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Regular letters from London, Paris, Boston and other cities.

News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.

The best and cheapest literary publication in America.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THOMAS PATON, plaintiff, against JAMES SEYMOUR SCOTT, defendant. Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., April 25th, 1898.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of forty-eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, and with costs of this action.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, James Seymour Scott: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin L. Stoven, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated N. Y., May 19th, 1898.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BURTON E. GREENE, plaintiff, against NU-BROOM COMPANY, defendant.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 20th, 1898.
ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Nu-Broom Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. F. F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint on the 16th day of June, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county.—Dated June 18th, 1898.
ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.
jy9-law6wM

New England.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA
OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H. Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN BOYLE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN and others, defendants:

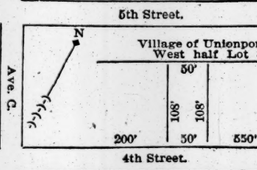
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 20th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Unionport, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being the westerly one-half part or portion of lot number 86, as laid down on a certain map entitled, 'Map of Unionport, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Bonnet and Savery, surveyors, dated Nov. 1st, 1852, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and which said westerly half of lot 86, on said map, hereby intended to be conveyed, is fifty feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and eighty feet deep on both sides, be said dimensions more or less.

"Which said premises are a part of the territory affected by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, entitled 'An act to annex to the City and County of New York territory lying within the incorporated Villages of Wakefield, Eastchester, and William's Bridge, the Town of Westchester, and portions of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham,' and by said act became a part of the territory of the City and County of New York, and now is a part of the County of New York."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN,
Referee.

JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 208 Broadway, New York City.

5th Street.



4th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,379.40, with interest thereon from 18th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.77, together with the expenses of the sale.

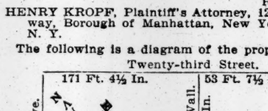
There are no unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street, along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less; the westerly wall on the parcel of land above described being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1898.
JOSEPH McELROY, Jr.,
Referee

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property:
Twenty-third Street.



Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,141.96, with interest thereon from the fifth day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $677.77 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated June 23d, 1898.
JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—EMMA E. SCHROEDER, plaintiff, against JACOB EDLER and MARY EDLER, his wife, John Edler, Henry Edler, and Catharine A. Willets, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action by order of this court, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1896, do hereby require each and every person not a party to this action who at the time of the order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at my office, No. 115 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the complaint herein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street in said city, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets nineteen feet; thence northerly parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and two inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1898.
DAVID McCLURE, Referee,
22 William Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
CLARK, BROOKS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, N. Y. City.

LEGAL SALES.

THIRTEENTH STREET.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of JOHN H. VALENTINE, bankrupt.

In pursuance of an order herein, entered in this court and dated June 18th, 1898, I will sell at public auction at the salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1898, at noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, all my right, title, and interest as assignee in bankruptcy of said JOHN H. VALENTINE, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirteenth Street distant one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, running thence southerly at right angles to Thirteenth Street eighty-nine feet, (89;) thence southwesterly twenty-six (26) feet, to a point distant ninety-six (96) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the said southerly side of Thirteenth Street; thence northerly and again at right angles to Thirteenth Street ninety-six (96) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises known by the street Number 56 East Thirteenth Street, and the same premises which were conveyed by Abraham Valentine and Hannah Valentine to Abraham Gilbert Valentine by deed dated June 4th, 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of June, 1845, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, Page 61. WM. FORSE SCOTT, Assignee.
WM. FORD UPSON, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased.
BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City.
my16-law6mM

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.

Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Spend the Fourth on the Hudson.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3, 2.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. So. 7th St., Brooklyn 8.00, 10.15, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 5.45 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
CONEY ISLAND J. C. RACE TRACK.

Trains leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40, on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:40, (2:00 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator.
THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-law6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-law6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-law6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for Administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-law6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September next, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-law6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next:—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-law6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-law6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-law6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-law6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Beyu, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT FRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors.
DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-law6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

Grand Fourth of July Trips
On Same Schedule.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 8 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A COOL AND RESTFUL
FOURTH of JULY

can be spent in a short ocean trip on one of the handsome steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE
TO
OLD POINT COMFORT
AND
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

Steamers leave daily, but passengers limited in time can leave New York Saturday, July 2nd, at 4 P. M., arriving at Old Point Comfort and Norfolk next morning.

Returning, leave Norfolk Monday, July 4, at 5:30 P. M., arriving at New York Tuesday evening.

Round trip tickets, including meals and berth, $13.00 and $13.50, or including cost of one and one quarter day's stay at the famous Chamberlin, Hygeia or Princess Anne Hotel, $16.00. For further information apply to

OLD DOMINION S. S. CO., Pier 26, North River, New York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.
Telephone Call 1580 Franklin.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10AM	Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10AM	Kal. W. d. G. Aug. 16, 2 PM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Barbarossa	Thurs., June 30, Noon
Koenigin Luise	Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai. W. Ii., July 9, 10 AM	Aler	Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems, July 23, 9 AM	Kaiserin M., Aug. 20, 8AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM	A. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Patria, July 2, 3:30 PM | Patria, July 16, 3:30 P. M.
Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM | Pretoria, July 30, 3 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Southwark	July 6	Noordland	July 20
Westernland	July 6	Noordland	July 20
*Berlin	July 9	*Chester	July 23

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Anchoria, July 2, Noon	Ethiopia, July 30, Noon
Furnessia, July 16, Noon	Anchoria, Aug. 13, Noon

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YOR

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHT

The Retail Dry Goods Trade in This City Is Not Affected by the War.

THE BIG STORES VERY BUSY

Views on the Situation Expressed by Members of Leading Firms—Pessimistic Reports Denied—Real Reasons Why Some Sample Rooms Are Closed.

The Cloak Journal the other day sent out an advance sheet of an article entitled "Open the Sample Rooms," which was written for its July issue and which averred, in brief, that the war scare had induced many big retail dry goods stores in this city to restrict their buyers in making purchases and even to close their sample rooms. Salesmen in this city, it was said, were unable longer to sell to the big dry goods houses, and the article accordingly appealed to the stores to use common sense, recollect that the Government was going to have no trouble in caring for the war, and avoid a foolish conservatism which would retard business.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES visited a number of big retail firms for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the situation.

The idea that the war had proved deleterious to trade was regarded at Wanamaker's as out of the question. At the office of Robert C. Ogden, the resident partner, it was said that bad weather was a factor much more to be feared. "War does not hurt this house," added the speaker. "Our sample rooms are open now just as they always are. It is the dull season at present, between the buying for Summer and that for Fall goods, and this may have accounted for the rumor about the effect of a war scare."

P. A. Conne, the advertising manager for the Siegel-Cooper Company, said: "Taking the last six days as a standard, as far as our business goes there have not been two days in that period in which we have not done a greater business than in the corresponding days last year. The increase of business this June is especially large. Our sample rooms have not been closed even as far as the cloak department goes. We have stopped buying cloaks proper because they are out of season, but, on the other hand, are constantly buying skirts and shirt waists, which come in the same department, wherever we see good bargains. All seasonable goods are being sold as usual. We have not been affected by the war scare and see no reason why every one should not continue his business as usual, quite irrespective of the fact that the Nation is at war."

Business Not Hurt by War.

William Crawford of the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, one of the firms mentioned in the article referred to as having closed sample rooms because of the war scare, remarked: "It is all nonsense. The idea of people professing to have special knowledge on a particular branch of trade standing sponsors of such a statement! Our cloak sample rooms have been closed, just as have those of every store in the city, simply because this is not the season for buying cloaks. This is the time to clean up our stocks in that line. What effect the war may have in the future I don't know. If the Spaniards should get out of Santiago Harbor and blow up one or two of our vessels there is no telling what business consternation it might cause. But the war has not affected us one particle so far. Trade is going on in seasonable goods. We have bought more and sold more in this month of June than we ever have in our lives before."

J. S. Ehrich of the firm of Ehrich Brothers also denied that the present war had been a factor in the conduct of the business of his house. "That idea," said he, "is all nonsense. We closed our cloak sample room about a week ago because of the rainy spell, and only because of it. Trade is better with us now than it ever was. We have not suffered at all from the war scare."

W. G. Thomas, the manager for H. O'Neill & Co., said that the house had stopped the buying of cloaks this year just as it always did when they became unseasonable. "This is not the time for cloaks," he added. "Warm weather brings the season for lighter goods, and we are not buying cloaks now, as there is no market for them at present. We expect to commence buying cloaks again in August. Our trade has not suffered a setback and the war scare has had no effect on us."

Busiest June the Trade Has Had.

At no place were such optimistic views of the dry goods market as a whole expressed as at McCreery's. The advertising manager of James McCreery & Co. was enthusiastic over present trade conditions. "I have no hesitation," he declared, "in saying that this month has been the biggest June which the retail dry goods trade of this city has ever seen. The weather, to be sure, has been in our favor. Business with us in particular goes on now just as if there were no war. When the war first started a general deleterious effect was certainly felt in the trade through the city, but that has blown over. Our sample rooms are open just as usual. If there has been any general movement to close cloak sample rooms in the city I have not heard of it. How the war may affect the market at some future day we cannot tell, but it does not seem to be doing any injury now."

At the department store of Bloomingdale Brothers, one of the firms which were alleged to have taken business action on the war scare, the story was emphatically denied. A member of the firm said: "I am mainly engaged with the financial end of the work, but know enough of our business to say that it is a positive untruth that the war has altered the conduct of our business a particle. We are sending our buyers to Europe just as usual, and they are not restricted. They are told to purchase what appeals to them as good goods to secure. The season for cloaks has gone by for the present, of course. But we are doing more business now than we were at this time last year, and none of our sample rooms is closed. It is a fact, however, that some large stores at the outset of the war did tell their buyers to go slow until they could find out how things were going to be."

One of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. thus summed up the situation: "I don't know what effect the war scare may have had upon other people. It certainly has not frightened us any. Our business is in good condition. We are conducting it just as usual and have not closed our sample rooms or restricted our buyers. Most of our buying is done in Europe."

Effect of Yellow Journalism.

John Daniell, Jr., of the firm of John Daniell & Sons, said that the war scare had proved disadvantageous to business. While this was due in some measure to the desire of the public to curtail expenses in view of possible disaster, Mr. Daniell thought the worst effect came from "yellow" journalism. "The papers that publish sensational lies about the war," said he, "have completely distracted the minds of the public, so that they give their attention to nothing else and business is neglected. Our very clerks have been so taken up with one wild story after another that they have given little attention to business, and it has been so everywhere. However, the worst of it is over now and I look for better times. It is true that we have closed sample rooms, but a number of causes have united to make us do so as a matter of business policy. We gave large orders for goods in the beginning of the season, having confidence in the public and then naturally closed our sample rooms early as we did not want any second or third editions of styles, which would have been copied and cheapened goods. Still the war has had something to do with our restricting buyers. Now we are doing about the same business that we did last year. We are giving as many orders as ever. One of the objects which led us to shut down our sample rooms was to keep out the rag-tag and bob-tail of drummers that now and then grow too obstreperous."

At the cloak department of Macy & Co. it was said that the sample rooms of the house were open as usual. "The war scare," added the speaker, who has charge of this department of stock, "has not affected us at all. We are very busy. We are simply buying light goods now, as the cloak season is off. Our buyers will not start on cloaks for another two months. We are buying Summer goods."

Benjamin Stern of Stern Brothers announced that the policy of the store was being maintained without reference to the war, and that it had not caused the closing of sample rooms. He said little in reference to the general effect, if any, of the war on the business of the house.

Prospects for Fall Business.

At Lord & Taylor's considerable confidence in the prospect for business in the Fall was expressed, and the report that sample rooms had been closed had not been heard. The firm had this to say on the subject: "Our sample rooms are open. Buying at present is not restricted and war is having no effect upon us. The outlook for the sale by manufacturers of Fall goods, so far as it is transacted in advance, is better than it was last year. The wholesale business in its entirety, and especially in so far as sales are made to our house, is at present as good as last year at this time. Our business is in a most satisfactory condition. The effect of the war was decidedly injurious at the outset, and was felt so throughout the trade for two months. Now that trouble is all over and there is every indication for good business. There is a decided growth of confidence, and at present the war does not appear to be injuring trade in the vicinity of New York."

One other large retail dry goods store on Sixth Avenue, the representatives of which did not want the firm's name used, was visited and gave confirmation of the optimistic views of its rivals and of the statement that the war was not injuring the trade.

A FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

A Hallboy at the Hotel Royalton Is Killed and a Fellow Employe Is Arrested.

William Moore, eighteen years old, employed as a hallboy at the Hotel Royalton, a bachelor apartment house at 44 West Forty-fourth Street, was crushed to death yesterday morning by the elevator car in that building. Morris Hotkiss, eighteen years old, the elevator attendant, of 549 Grove Street, Jersey City, was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. So far as police inquiry has gone, the affair is involved in some mystery. The only known witness to the accident was Hotkiss.

It appears that Moore was sent on some errand to the twelfth floor of the building, and that he boarded the car of which Hotkiss had charge. According to Hotkiss, Moore annoyed him on the trip to the top of the house by fooling and skylarking. When they reached the top floor Moore got out of the car and Hotkiss shut the gate of the elevator, preparatory to descending. Instead of proceeding on his errand, Moore, however, remained by the car and forced open the gate, attempting to get inside again.

Meanwhile Hotkiss had begun to lower the car, and Moore, in trying to get in, fell and was caught between the car and the wall before the elevator could be stopped. Nearly every bone in the boy's body was broken and his head was crushed.

As soon as the frightened elevator boy recovered himself sufficiently, he notified some of the other attendants, and Patrolman Haussler of the East Fifty-first Street station was called. He hastily summoned an ambulance from the Flower Hospital, but the surgeon in charge pronounced the boy dead. The Hotkiss boy's story was unsatisfactory and he was immediately put under arrest. When found, the car was at the ninth floor of the building, and the mangled and bleeding body of the dead boy was lying on the floor of the car. The Coroners' office was notified and a thorough investigation will be made.

WAGON STRUCK BY TROLLEY CAR

The Six Occupants Thrown Out and Cut and Bruised.

A trolley car of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company ran into a double-seated light wagon early yesterday morning at Fort Hamilton and Ocean Avenues. The wagon was overturned and the occupants thrown out.

Frank Weisfield, twenty-one years old, of 137 Moore Street, received contusions of the knee and hip. Jacob Techlender, twenty-six years old, of 38 Ewen Street, was injured about the shoulders. William Keller, thirty-nine years old, of 10 Ewen Street, received similar injuries. Wolf Belleiser, thirty-seven years old, of 264 Bushwick Avenue, the owner of the rig, and his two children, Yetta, seven years old, and Leopold, two years old, were slightly cut about the legs and head. All were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Smith of the Seney Hospital, and left for home. The horse was slightly injured and the wagon damaged to the extent of $20.

Leg Broken by Trolley Car.

Thomas Goodison, a deaf and dumb cooper, sixty years old, of Ridgewood, received serious injuries yesterday by being run down by a trolley car of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban line at Metropolitan and Woodward Avenues, Maspeth. The car, which was in charge of Motorman Thompson, was going toward Lutheran Cemetery with a large number of passengers. Thompson failed to observe Goodison until the man stepped in front of the car about ten yards ahead. Thompson threw off the current and applied the brakes, but it was of no avail. The fender struck the man, and he was dragged along for several feet before the car was stopped. Goodison's right leg was broken, and was injured internally. He was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Dodged Two Vehicles, Then Hurt.

Kasper Kleinschnitz, an engineer, twenty-nine years old, of 166 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, narrowly escaped being killed yesterday, first by a coach, then a trolley car, and finally escaped from his experience with a dislocation of the left shoulder, which he received by falling against a curbstone. Kleinschnitz was going toward his home, and while at Franklin Street and Kent Street a coach just grazed him. While he was trying to dodge it, he went directly in front of a trolley car of the Greenpoint line, and in his efforts to avoid being injured he jumped to escape the fender. He slipped and fell, and struck his left shoulder against the curbstone. He was attended by a surgeon.

Identified by a Tattooed Name.

Spencer Shanley moved from 151 to 153 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, on May 7. One of the men employed to carry the furniture left when the work was half done, saying he was sick. Shortly after Mrs. Shanley missed a gold watch and chain valued at $150, which she had placed in a bureau drawer. She informed the police, and said she suspected the man who was suddenly taken sick. Neither she nor any of the men she had employed knew the man's name, but Mrs. Shanley said the name "Pat Moran" was tattooed on the back of his left hand. Yesterday Detective McNally saw a man with the name tattooed on his hand buying a newspaper in Exchange Place, and arrested him. The man admitted that he had helped move Mrs. Shanley's goods, but denied the theft. He will be arraigned before Police Justice Nevin to-day.

Lecture at the Y. W. C. A.

E. A. Havers will give his illustrated lecture "Under the Cuban Star" at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, this evening. This is the second of the series of entertainments in the "vacation circles" belonging to the Summer school conducted by Miss E. Doheny, Chaplain of the association. On Tuesdays there is a class in Bible study, on Wednesdays one in physical training, another in millinery on Thursday, and a singing class, where pupils are taught to sing by note meets on Fridays.

An Alderman's Saloon Raided.

Rudolph Hartmann, an Alderman of Jersey City, representing the Twelfth Ward, keeps a saloon at Montgomery and Greene Streets. In consequence of several complaints the saloon was raided under the act defining disorderly houses, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The place was found in charge of Michael Fox. He and five women and three men were placed under arrest. They will be arraigned before Police Justice Nevin to-day.

Seawanhaka Regatta Postponed.

In consequence of the death of Vice Commodore S. V. R. Cruger, the annual race of the Seawanhaka Club at Oyster Bay, L. I., has been postponed from June 29. The date of the race will be announced later.

LOCAL TRADE EXPANSION

Growing Interest Manifested in the Work of the Merchants' Association.

LARGE DEMAND FOR CIRCULARS

Indications that the First Installment of 1,200,000 Copies Will Be Speedily Exhausted — The Need for an Aggressive Campaign.

The Merchants' Association reports that within the last week or ten days there has been a more marked degree of interest in the work of the association in pushing the interests of New York City in the various channels in which that work has been taken up. This is due to the campaign which was recently inaugurated in the line of obtaining new members for the association and to the active co-operation of the members throughout the city.

The large eight-page circular, to which reference has already been made, has been mailed to 12,000 merchants throughout the city. That circular contains a prospectus of the different booklets which the Merchants' Association is now preparing for the purpose of setting forth the superiority of the New York market. They have divided the subjects to be treated into twelve. These subjects can be again subdivided, according to the line of trade followed by the merchant who may want to send these circulars out to his correspondents.

Each booklet will be gotten up with an attractive cover in colors, with the name of the Merchants' Association on it, and showing the line of trade for which it is issued and the amount of that trade in New York City, as compared with the city next in rank. The circular will contain arguments enumerating the advantages of making purchases in New York in each particular line of trade, and will also give the amount of trade in the different subdivisions of that line.

Cheap Trips to New York.

Each circular will contain an announcement about the rates which have been obtained from the railroads for reduced passenger fares, and the territories covered by such rates, together with the dates. In addition, this large circular contains a prospectus of the booklet which the association is about to issue, setting forth the beauties of New York as a Summer resort.

The demand for the circulars or booklets concerning trade has already been very large. One firm in New York has ordered 15,000 copies a week until further orders. It will send these copies to its correspondents throughout the country. Other firms have ordered fixed amounts to be delivered at their places, for the purpose of sending them out with their mails to their out-of-town customers. They will inclose copies with their invoices, bills, their own circulars, and such letters as they may write.

The first installment ordered of the printer was 1,200,000 copies, and these, by the present indications, will be speedily taken up. These circulars or booklets will be furnished to the members of the association for the cost of production. One large hotel in New York has already ordered 20,000 copies of the booklet on "Summer Days and Nights in New York," to be sent out by the proprietor of the hotel freely throughout the country.

The Merchants' Association itself intends to distribute 150,000 copies of this booklet to merchants throughout the United States. This distribution will be made free of cost. It will cost about $10,000 to get the book out with the proper illustrations, and will cost quite a sum to mail it.

The Merchants' Association believes, however, that this expenditure will be returned many fold by the increase in the number of visitors to New York and the trade which will be stimulated and enlarged by this work.

How Trade Has Fallen Off in New York.

Speaking of the conditions concerning the trade of New York, one of the officers of the association said yesterday:

"The old-time New York merchants remember full well the thousands upon thousands of merchants who, in years gone by, used to come to this market at least twice a year. They came from all parts of the country, and filled our hotels to their very doors. Our merchants, however, have seen the growth of new trade centres, for which nature has done much and enterprise more, and have watched the trade gradually drift away from this, the greatest of trade centres, through the aggressive policy of younger merchants in newer localities. They have seen these new centres reach out to our very doors, through the instrumentality of commercial representatives, and have seen the custom of buying goods at or near home rapidly broaden.

"While all this has resulted in some advantages to the country merchants, it has to a certain extent been a detriment to his progress. Instead of keeping pace with new ideas and methods of doing business, he has clung to the old-fashioned notions. Consequently much of the trade of the consumer has drifted to the larger centres, purely on the question of style and information, and this has been somewhat to the detriment of the immediate locality of the consumer.

"It is an unwritten law in trade that every merchant who visits the market at least twice a year, by going through the various warehouses, manufactories, and retail stores, goes home with new ideas with which to build up his own business. In the past the great drawback to him has been the expense, but experience has taught many a country merchant that a visit to the market twice a year is not only beneficial, but is a money-making investment.

"Commercial travelers carrying the various lines of merchandise find that the merchants who regularly visit the market are always quick to respond to their appeal to buy the latest styles, quicker by far than those who stay at home. The former is always keen for new things; the latter usually does business in the same old lines.

Aggressive Policy a Necessity.

"Many New York merchants do not realize that the Eastern cities do not produce a pound of raw material; that it is all brought to our doors from a distance, and that an aggressive policy on the part of our merchants and manufacturers is an absolute necessity to enable them to maintain present advantages and increase them. New York has one great advantage over all other markets, and one which has been far-reaching in its effect, and that is its diversity. It has the goods to suit all buyers. Those who want job lots will find them here, upgrade merchandise, one medium class, or fine goods, or the best the world affords.

"In order to maintain its supremacy in these lines every effort must be made to bring to this market every retail merchant in the country. How can this be done? By effectively placing the supremacy of New York before these retail merchants and by striving to build up the small merchant by selling him merchandise in the quantities he wants, by teaching him if goods do not move at once to sell them for what they will bring, by teaching him to keep his stock at all times fresh and clean, by taking him through our big retail establishments, and showing him how modern business is done, how to obtain the new styles and fashions, and how to buy the goods put up most attractively, whether it be dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes and caps, millinery goods, clothing for men or women, or special articles in these or any other lines.

"The great drawback to New York's commercial interests has been indifference. Its merchants have never realized the effectiveness of organization as a means to prosperity. For the past ten or twelve years there has been a small organization in the dry goods trade, which has done effective work in fighting vicious legislation, in upholding good legislation, and generally doing everything that it could as a small organization for the benefit of New York. The Merchants' Association was formed by those men. From their experience at home and abroad they felt that something must be done to maintain and increase the commercial supremacy.

Must Look Inland for Business.

"As long as no proper means are taken for our export trade, we must look inland for our business. We must make our city so attractive that merchants from all parts of the country will visit it. This can only be done through thorough organization. New York is a show city, it is the greatest financial centre in the country, and by an active and aggressive campaign on the part of its citizens it can once more be the greatest commercial centre, without dispute, in this country, and probably in the world.

"The Merchants' Association needs funds. Twenty-five dollars a year is a very small amount of money, but if a few thousand firms subscribe this amount each, or join the association and pay their annual dues, it means, if there are 4,000 firms, an income of $100,000, all of which can be spent judiciously in booming New York. The Merchants' Association has done great work; it has been a watchdog upon our city, it has fought every discrimination against the city, but it can only be kept up with the proper funds."

GEN. CHRISTENSEN'S LOSS.

He Expresses His Gratitude to Plymouth Church People for the Memorial Service to His Son.

At the conclusion of Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon in Plymouth Church yesterday morning and during the communion service which followed an unexpected and unprecedented scene took place. Gen. C. T. Christensen arose, and, in a speech so moving that it was interrupted by sobs from all parts of the church, thanked the congregation for a memorial service held for his son Canby, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., two weeks ago. In a breaking voice the General told the story of his son's life from the day when, on the battlefield, he received a telegram announcing that he was a father, to the lad's growth into a promising young man from whom great things were expected; of how an unfortunate love affair with a beautiful girl in Denmark had broken the young man's heart; of his lonely life in the West, of his pure and noble character, and of his untimely death.

Gen. Christensen is President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, active in most of the civic movements of Brooklyn, and one of that borough's most prominent citizens. He was devotedly attached to his son, and one of the most pathetic features of the whole story is that while the young man was on his deathbed his father was in entire ignorance of it. He was traveling in Europe; no letters reached him, and it was not until he returned last Friday that he heard the news. He learned it as he came down the wharf.

The news of Canby Christensen's serious illness was received by his mother and sisters about three weeks ago. Mrs. Christensen was ill, and the news prostrated her. She was unable to go to her son, but the youngest daughter, Violet, went and was with him when he died. Every effort was made to communicate with the General, but he was traveling through Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and no letter could reach him. Canby died on June 10.

Mrs. Christensen's grief was so great that her friends feared for her life. Dr. Abbott was out of town, but the Rev. Hugh Ross Porter, the assistant pastor, arranged to have a memorial service at the church on June 12. Mrs. Christensen was there, and the service was so beautiful and impressive and such appreciation of Canby was shown that it comforted and solaced her beyond measure.

On Friday last, as Gen. Christensen, brimful of health and good spirits, set foot in New York, he was met by one of his daughters, who told him that there was illness in his family, and so gradually broke the news to him. The General was almost overcome, but when his wife told him of the comfort given her by her friends in the church, he determined to speak to them.

In a voice which trembled and sometimes broke, he told them of his gratitude, and then, speaking of his loss, he told the story of Canby Christensen's life. He was a "war-child," the General said. On a battlefield of 1864 a dispatch was brought to him telling him that he was a father. He showed the dispatch to his commander, Gen. Canby, the gallant soldier, who afterward died at the hands of the Modoc Indians, and said: "General, if you will only let me have a furlough that I may go home and see this boy, he shall bear your name." The General consented, and the child was named Canby.

He was a bright and charming child, Gen. Christensen went on to say, and grew up into a fine and promising young man. The hopes of the General were centred upon him. He was pure, clean, and high-minded. "I know," said the General, in a choking voice, "that he never had an impure thought or did an unworthy thing."

Then, after he had been graduated from college, and was a practicing lawyer, came the blow which shattered his life. He went across the sea to Denmark, and there met a beautiful girl, who was his cousin. He loved her, and she thought she loved him. They became engaged, but at the height of the young man's happiness the girl told him that she had not known her own heart, and the engagement was broken.

Canby Christensen had loved her with his whole heart, his father said, and it broke his spirit. He was never the same man again. He went West in 1891, immediately after the engagement was broken. He was twenty-seven years old then. He became a reporter on a newspaper in Los Angeles, and there died of consumption.

As Gen. Christensen proceeded with his story, women wept unrestrainedly, and before he had finished tears were running down the faces of men as well. Most of the congregation were personal friends of his, and knew the young man of whom he spoke. The General, whose emotion was so great that he could hardly speak, concluded as follows:

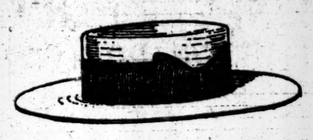
"I told my wife that I thought it best for her to go to the country and rest, and I took her away yesterday. We were on the steamer during that terrible storm. The clouds were black around us, but suddenly the Almighty pushed them away, and the sun shone forth. And so the clouds are black around me to-day, but I know that in the hereafter He will push them away and the sun will shine forth there."

Excursionists Held at the Narrows.

The side-wheel steamer John E. Moore was out with an excursion on Saturday afternoon and arrived at the Narrows long after dark, as a result of being delayed by the storm. The Moore was heading for the Narrows when caught by the searchlights, and a minute later one of the patrol boats spoke her. Under the direction of the patrol boat she was taken to the long dock at South Beach and there landed her passengers and tied up for the night.

Body Found at Hoboken.

The body of a drowned man, apparently about thirty-five years old, was found in the Hudson River at the Bremen steamship docks, Hoboken, yesterday. The man was of dark complexion and wore a black waistcoat and trousers, but had on no coat, shoes, or socks. He was 5 feet 9 inches in height. In the pockets of the waistcoat was a silver watch and a nickel. On his right arm was tattooed the name "Bagel," a cross, a crown, a deer's head, and the letter "L." The body had been in the water about two weeks. There were no marks of violence upon it.



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Fine Split Straws, 75c. to $3.50.

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We want to meet and get acquainted with all the ministers and priests of all denominations; for we can help them, and so help ourselves.

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MUSICIANS AT CHURCH

Special Song Services Provided for Delegates to the Music Teachers' National Convention.

FINE PROGRAMMES RENDERED

Exercises at the Marble Collegiate, Ascension, St. James, Old First Presbyterian, and St. Mark's Churches Were Largely Attended.

A number of churches throughout the city yesterday held special musical exercises in honor of the visiting delegates to the Convention of the Music Teachers' National Association, which began Thursday and closes to-day. In every instance the churches were crowded to their full capacity, and the excellent character of the music provided was the subject of much favorable comment. Many of the out-of-town musicians declared that in the way of church choirs New York was far and away ahead of any other city in the United States.

The first of the special song services was held at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, under the direction of Richard T. Percy, organist and choirmaster, with Mrs. Ella M. Orchard, soprano; Miss Alice May Sherwood, contralto; W. C. Weeden, tenor, and Carl E. Dufft, basso, as soloists. The programme was in the greater part classical, with two or three numbers by American composers. It was made up as follows:

Organ prelude, Offertoire in A, by Georges MacMaster; anthem, "Come Now and Let Us Reason Together," by Wareing; "Kyrie Eleison," by Schubert; response, by Rix; offertory, (organ,) Consolation, by Liszt; soprano solo, "In Dreams I Heard the Seraphs," by Faure; anthem, "Still, Still with Thee," by Arthur Foote, and postlude, Marche Heroique, by "Saint-Saens.

At 3:30 in the afternoon Charles Heinroth, organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, provided a well-rendered service with a chorus choir of mixed voices, the following numbers being included in the programme:

Prelude, "Fiat Lux," by Dubois; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, in E flat, by Barnby; organ solo, "In Paradisum," and anthem, "Father, Forgive Them," by Dubois; offertory, Cantabile, by Loret; offertory anthem, "By Babylon's Wave," by Gounod, and postlude, Sonata, Ninety-fourth Psalm, by Reubke.

The services at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, were largely attended, a double programme consisting of a boy choir exercise and recital, assisted by Gustav Dannreuther, violinist, under the direction of Walter Henry Hall, organist and choirmaster, being provided. The numbers rendered by the boys' choir were:

Processional Hynm, by W. H. Hall, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in G, by Martin; anthem, "Lord, Thou Art God," by Stainer; anthem, "Quando Corpus," by Rossini; anthem, "Hail Gladdening Light," by Martin, and Recessional Humn, by Le Jeune.

The recital programme was "En Forme d'Ouvertoire," by Smart, suite for violin and organ by Rheinberger; Andante and finale, by Widor, and Concert Fugue in G, by Krebs.

William C. Carl, organist and choirmaster of the old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, conducted an interesting special musical service in his church at 4 o'clock, and a large audience was present.

The evening was spent by the music teachers and musicians at St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, where Edward Mulligan, organist and choirmaster, had arranged a fine musical programme. He was assisted by Miss Cecile A. Stollberg, soprano; Miss Clara A. Jewell, contralto; Robert Burton, tenor, and John C. Dempsey, bass-baritone. The programme included:

Prelude Sonata No. 3, by Guilmant; Processional Hymn 403 and Psalm 41; Magnificat in F, by Tours; anthem, "Softly Now the Light of Day," by Homer N. Bartlett; offertory, "He Lives," by George F. Bristow, arranged by J. C. Dempsey; Recessional Hymn, by W. E. Mulligan, and the postlude, Toccata and Fugue in D, by Bach.

To-day the business meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, when all matters under discussion will be presented to the convention for final vote. The council of delegates has decided to hold a midwinter meeting in addition to the usual midsummer session, but suggests that the former be devoted exclusively to business matters with a view to stimulating the actual work of the association. The council has recommended that the next convention be held in Cincinnati, but that the midwinter session take place in this city. There is a considerable deficit in the Treasury of the association, caused by the extremely heavy expenses of the present convention, and it was decided that the members be assessed $1 each to make up the deficiency. The National officers will be elected to-day.

Boys Accused of Stealing in Church.

Michael Angelo, eleven years old, of 129 Borden Avenue, and William Sellers, nine years old, of 51 Seventh Street, Hunter's Point, were arrested at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Hunter's Point yesterday by Detective Kelly. Father McGuire of St. Mary's had been receiving complaints from a number of his parishioners that their pocketbooks were stolen while in church, and he reported the matter to the police. Yesterday morning Kelly saw the two boys change their seats several times during one of the masses. Finally one of them took something from behind a woman seated in front of him. Both boys were arrested as soon as mass was over, and on Angelo two pocketbooks were found. Judge Smith held the boys for further examination.

Bather Drowned at North Beach.

François Buerett, formerly a cook at the Astoria Hotel, who lived at 229 West Thirty-third Street, was drowned at North Beach yesterday while bathing. He mounted one of the spiles to which the life lines are attached and dived. When he rose he was seen to be in trouble, and by the time other bathers reached him he was unconscious. Drs. Strong and Hall worked over him for some time, but failed to revive him.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A Sale of Enamel Iron Beds

We hold great bargain-making power, and we're using it to your advantage. We make the public interest our own, giving customers the best end of each and every bargain—and here's one of them:

The entire lot of a big manufacturer, consisting of five patterns. They come in all sizes and are not the ordinary painted white kinds, but genuine white enamel, baked process, finely finished Iron Beds. They are of the latest design, with heavy full brass rails and mounts. We've divided them into five lots:

Lot 1—Made to sell at $6.75, special at . . $4.48
Lot 2—Made to sell at $9.00, special at . . $5.69
Lot 3—Made to sell at $9.75, special at . . $5.89
Lot 4—Made to sell at $10.75, special at . . $6.75
Lot 5—Made to sell at $11.00, special at . . $6.98

H. O'NEILL & CO.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Nearly 200,000 Visitors—Several Arrests for Violating Excise Law.

Twenty-five lost children, three accidents, several arrests for violation of the excise law, and the arrest of two men on suspicion of being pickpockets, were the incidents recorded by the uniformed policemen and detectives who looked after the welfare of nearly 200,000 visitors to Coney Island yesterday.

All the lost children were eventually claimed by their parents, and the accidents were not of a serious nature. Louis Friedman, sixteen years old, of 187 Chrystie Street, Manhattan, was struck by a trolley car of the Brooklyn Heights Road and sustained a laceration of the forehead. His injury was dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Grossman, who also attended to Mamie Markovitz of 90 Cannon Street, Manhattan, and Michael McNamara of 77 Congress Street, Brooklyn, who cut their feet by stepping on broken glass on the beach.

Large Crowds at Glen Island.

Yesterday was the first Sunday of the season at Glen Island, and in point of number of visitors it was a record breaker. The regular schedule of half-hour trips had to be abandoned early in the day and extra boats pressed into service. As soon as one boat left a landing another one would take its place, and in this manner all overcrowding was obviated. Thousands also came from Connecticut by rail and boat. Before the cages in the zoo there was a steady stream of sightseers, who recognized the old inhabitants and welcomed the new ones. There are baby lions and tigers, a baby zebu, two baby buffaloes, several young deer, and a baby camel, the first ever born in this country. The infant monkeys, which number over a dozen, monopolized a good deal of attention. Prof. L. M. McCormick, the curator, has placed some very rare curios from all parts of the world in the Museum of Natural History, and the aviary and horticultural gardens have been enlarged. One of the new features of "Little Germany" this year is the old-time Dutch windmill, which for generations was a landmark on Orient Point.

ANOTHER DAY OF HEAT.

The Mercury High, but Wind and Lack of Humidity Bring Comfort.

It was just as hot yesterday as it was the day before, which is to say that it hasn't been hotter this year. The mercury began to climb at 6 A. M., at which time it had fallen to the comfortable midsummmer temperature of 72 degrees. It went up steadily till it reached the maximum of the day, which, like that of yesterday, was 89 degrees, but it remained at that mark longer than it did Saturday. There was little variation from 89 degrees between 3 and 5 o'clock. After that it fell, and by 8 o'clock it was 83 degrees.

There was, however, perhaps less suffering and discomfort from heat because the humidity was much less, and it fell continually, being 76 per cent. at 8 A. M., and only 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Another very material and beneficent feature of the weather was the wind which came variously from west, southwest, and northwest, blowing briskly, and at one time, shortly after noon, reaching a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour.

It of course stirred up some dust and made it necessary to hold on to one's hat, but no complaints were heard on that score because it made the day a very pleasant one for Summer.

The real value of the breeze and comparative freedom from humidity was better appreciated by pedestrians in the street than by the Weather Clerk in his lofty tower, for while the official thermometer was registering 89 degrees, some of those on the street figured the temperature at 93.

Enormous crowds left town on excursion boats, and the number who went by way of the bridge was perhaps never greater. The entrance was noisy with the cries of the barkers who kept the crowds informed of the fact that it was only "5 cents to the island."

THE CASE OF MRS. WILSON.

Widow Supposed to be Demented a Business Woman of Wealth.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson, a handsome widow of twenty-eight, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Saturday night supposed to be suffering from dementia, is wealthy, having interests in several large drug houses. She lives at the Hotel Albert, Eleventh Street and University Place.

About three years ago she came to this city from Virginia, where she is connected with some of the best families, and shortly after her arrival met a physician on Murray Hill, to whom she became engaged. About a year ago the engagement was broken by the physician without any reason being assigned.

Mrs. Wilson worried over the matter so much that her reason seemed to be affected. She kept flowers around the picture of the physician, and spent most of her time weeping. During the last week, it is said, she has threatened to kill herself, and Saturday she became violent.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock she left Bellevue Hospital and returned to the Hotel Albert, as she demanded her release. The physician in charge of her at Bellevue said last night that she had not been officially examined, but would be watched and would probably be returned to the hospital for treatment.

SMALL BOYS TOO PATRIOTIC.

Cannot Be Persuaded to Appear as Spaniards in Tableaux Vivants.

The misdirected patriotism of the small boys of Flatbush is likely to seriously interfere with the Fourth of July celebration planned by the Cortelyou Club.

The programme was to include a series of tableaus on the war, and the arrangement of them was intrusted to William E. Rasch. Mr. Rasch got on swimmingly until he announced that he wanted half a dozen boys to appear as Spaniards. He had had no difficulty in getting youthful Cubans and Americans, having, in fact, an embarrassment of riches, but all his persuasive powers have failed to get a single boy to act as a Spaniard. The sons of the members are to appear in the tableaus, and parents have argued with their offspring in vain to become Spaniards. Driven to desperation, Mr. Rasch went outside the membership of the club, and made a canvass of Flatbush, trying to get boys to appear in the obnoxious roles, but so far he has been unsuccessful.

It is now probable that the tableaus will have to be abandoned and some other feature substituted.

Outing to Aid Williamsburg Poor.

The Holy Name Society, connected with Father Sylvester Malone's Church, in Williamsburg, will give an outing Wednesday, the proceeds of which will be given to the fund for the maintenance of the poor of the parish during the Winter months.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band. Daily 3:30, 7 Sunday 3:30, 8
ADMISSION, (EXCEPT SATURDAY & SUNDAY,) 10 cts. & 25 cts.; SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS, 25c. & 50c.

Pain's Manila & Fireworks Excep. Sun. & Mon. 8 P. M.
De Wolf Hopper in Excep. Sundays EL CAPITAN, 9 P. M.
Assisted by A COMPLETE MILITARY BAND. Matinées Saturdays and July 4th at 4 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, GARDEN THEATRE, AMPHITHEATRE and HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29TH.
HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL.
Seats now on sale at above theatres. Also at Broadway Theatre and leading hotels.

THE COOL CASINO! "Ever Gay" Theatre! "Ever Green" Roof! ADMISSION 50c.
In THEATRE TO-NIGHT: First Night of Re-Engagement of Louis Mann! Clara Lipman! THE TELEPHONE GIRL! July 11—The New Extravaganza, "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
On Roof To-Night! 21 Great Wk! RICE'S SUMMER NIGHTS!

LENOX LYCEUM Mad. Ave. & 59th St. Rudolph Aronson, Mgr.
TO-NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT.
BANDA ROSSA & FLORENTINE QUINTETTE. Sunday evening, July 3d, Dan Godfrey's World-famed British Guards Band.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL ROOF GARDEN.
BURLESQUE—COOK'S TOUR—100 People
Including Jesie Hall, Marie Dressler and others. Patrons of Music Hall, holding reserved seat coupons, are entitled to adm

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 25...	1,424,784
Same week last year.....	1,364,398
Stocks to date this year.....	51,429,797
Corresponding date last year..	23,411,583
Bonds for the week.....	$13,099,500
Same week last year.....	9,171,900
Bonds to date this year.....	413,091,080
Corresponding date last year.	202,586,210

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

How Our National Obligations Have Stood Market Tests— The Impending Issue.

Wall Street gives more present attention to the Government bond issue than to anything else. Rousing public response to the subscription invitation of the Treasury Department comes from all over the country. Suggestive signs show small opportunity for professional Wall Street getting any substantial part of the new big loan. Not only other cities than New York are filing bids in tremendous aggregate, but in practically every small community of the country subscribers are found.

The Secretary of the Treasury tells a personal friend that he has one bid of 102 for the entire $200,000,000.

In some Wall Street quarters wiseacres affect to believe that a very great proportion of the apparent subscriptions by the "public" are deceptive—that such subscriptions to a large extent represent adroit work in the interest of powerful financial interests who, through the use of dummies names, expect to be able to gather in the bulk of the bonds. Wall Street always enjoys the chance to be cynical, but this time it looks as if the carpers were much overdoing their professional skepticism.

For the first time in National financial history the West is a buyer of Government bonds, Western subscriptions already reaching a tremendous total. What mentally well-balanced man could have dared even one short year ago anticipate a situation wherein the American Granger was a bidder for Government bonds on a 3 per cent. basis? There is a smack of the day of miracles in what in this regard comes now to pass.

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Trading in the new bonds "when issued" is being carried on. For bonds obtainable in any substantial volume a premium of from 1½ to 2½ per cent. can be obtained. Conservative calculations fix 105 or over as sure to be an early figure for the bonds after they are ready to pass by delivery. At 105 a 3 per cent. bond yields to the investor a net interest return of 2.86 per cent. On a 2½ per cent. basis a 3 per cent. bond (not counting effect of date of maturity) sells at 120; and there are in some quarters confident expectations that the new Government issue will find final lodgment close to that figure. Such anticipations are, however, not those of a majority of the cooler calculators of Wall Street. Just above 109 the return is 2¾ per cent.

The element of the life of a bond enters largely into its market value in any calculation of yield. The present bond may extend twenty years, or it may be retired at ten years. Much argument is expended in Wall Street to show that there can be no probability of the Government acting upon its option privilege at the end of the decade, but such theorizing amounts to little. Judged by National financial progress during the past eighteen months, there need be little doubt of the ability of the Government to extinguish the bonds quite within the ten-year mark, should there be advantage in the transaction.

Bond Issues of the Past.

In 1860 there were but three issues of Government bonds dealt in, the sixes of 1868, the fives of 1865, and the fives of 1874. During the progress of the civil war many issues were floated. In 1861 dealings began in the sixes of 1881, and the fives of 1871, and the succeeding years there were issues of 6 per cent. bonds running from five to twenty years and an issue of fives running ten to forty years as well as Treasury notes of various descriptions.

An idea of just what these different issues aggregated may be obtained from the increase in the National debt from 1860 to 1866, when the highest point was reached. In the first-named year the National debt was $64,842,287; in 1861, $90,580,873; 1862, $524,176,412; 1863, $1,119,772,138; 1864, $1,815,784,370; 1865, $2,680,647,869; 1866, $2,773,236,173. In the following years these figures were steadily reduced, until in 1880 they were $1,942,172,295.

Prices During War Times.

It may be interesting to note the prices at which Government bonds sold before and during the war and the amount of interest they yielded the investor at these prices, the computations being made on the date of maturity as well as the amount of premium paid. The sixes of 1868 reached their highest point, 109¼, or on a basis of 4.60 per cent., in August, but the disturbing political events toward the close of the year carried the price down to 96 in December. The other issues shared this weakness, the fives of 1865 falling from 103 in June to 92 in December, and the fives of 1874 from 104½, on a basis of 4.60 per cent., in June, to 89 in December. In 1861 the sixes of 1881 and the fives of 1871 were dealt in for the first time and were quite active. All the Government issues showed a marked lack of strength with the opening of the war. The sixes of 1881 sold down from 94 in April to 83 in June, yielding at that price 7.22 per cent. to the investor; dealings began in the fives of 1871 at 93 in January, or on a basis of 5.37 per cent., but by June their price had receded to 75⅛, equal to 6.66 per cent.

The new issues dealt in in 1862 were 6 per cent. certificates and 7.3-10 notes. The first named sold first at 97 in March, and advanced to 100¼ in June, declining to 94¾ in December, or on a 6.31 per cent. basis. Initial dealings in the notes were at 97½, with a subsequent advance to 103¼ in June, followed by a reaction to 100½ in December. An issue of 6 per cent. currency certificates was made, and these advanced from 96¾ in March to 99⅞ in April, reacting to 98 in December.

The sixes, running five to twenty years, sold at 101½ in January, 1864, and rose to 114 in April; after a decline to 100½ in April there was a rally to 110 in December. The fives, ten to forty years, were quoted at 103 in August, but in the following month declined to 95, selling still lower in October at 92½. Before the close of the war, however, they had recovered to 102½. During the progress of the war the lowest price at which the sixes of 1881 sold was at 83, in June, 1861, or on a basis of 7.22 per cent. The highest they touched was 118, in April, 1864, on a basis of 4.45 per cent.

Quotations After the War.

No new high figures were reached after the war until June, 1868, when the sixes of 1881 sold at 118⅛, on a basis of 4.15 per cent., making a still better record in August, 1869, when their quotation was 125, on a basis of 3.41 per cent. Equal strength was shown by all the other issues at this period. A reaction from these high figures followed in 1870, and by July of that year the sixes of 1881 had fallen to 112⅜, making a further decline to 110¼ in January, 1871, on a basis of 4.70 per cent. In the succeeding months there was a sharp recovery, and in September sales were made at 119⅝, or on a basis of 3.63 per cent.

The highest point at which the 10-40s sold was 116⅛, in August, 1869, on a basis of 4.31 per cent. In March, 1865, they had been down to 89¼, a basis of 5.61 per cent. The 5-20s were quoted at 98⅞ in November, 1865, and, like all the other issues, made their high-record price in August, 1869, selling at 125¼. This latter price was for the issue of 1862; that of 1864 touched 124, that of 1865 124⅛, that of 1867 122⅞, and that of 1868 122¾. In the panic of 1873 Government bonds shared the weakness of all other securities; the sixes of 1881, which in May had sold at 119, or on a 3.22 per cent. basis, dropped to 109½, equal to 4.58 per cent., in October, and the various issues of 5-20s recorded losses of 10 per cent. or more.

Refunding of Old Issues.

The 4½s of 1891 were issued in 1876, the older bonds being refunded as they fell due. The first price of the 4½s was 111¼, on a basis of 3.52 per cent. They advanced to 111½ in October, but fell off to 108 in December. The issue of fours of 1907 was made in 1877, and they sold at 105¾ in July, a basis of 3.68 per cent. After advancing to 106 there was a decline to 101 in December. The 4½s fell to 103⅛ in the same month, having been up to 109 earlier in the year. In March, 1877, there was a further drop to 101⅞, followed by a rally to 105¼ in November. The fours sold at 99¾ in October, 1878, having fallen from 102¾ in January, and in April, 1879, they were quoted still lower, at 99.

Prices in the Boom of 1880.

During the boom of 1880 the Government issues were equally as strong as all other classes of securities. The fours rose to 113⅝ in December, 1880, being a basis of 3.23 per cent., and the 4½s to 112⅝ in November. In May, 1881, the latter had risen to 116½, the fours reaching 118⅝ in December. In 1883 the fours created a new high record, selling at 125⅛ in December. There was an issue of 3 per cent. bonds in 1882, to be retired at option of the Government, and the initial dealings in them were made in October at 102¼. In November they declined to 101¾, but an advance to 103 followed in December. The highest price touched in 1883 was 104 in June, and later in the year they sold at 100¼. After selling at 100 in May, 1884, they advanced to 104½ in June, 1885, their highest record price.

The 4½s sold at 114⅞ in January, 1884, and continued firm until 1888, when they fell off to 106⅜ in March. The fours sold at 124⅞ in March, 1884, but their top notch figures were not reached until September, 1888, when on heavy purchases by the Treasury they sold at 130.

Governments in Panic Times.

The Baring panic, in 1890, had its effect on the price of Governments, and the fours, after selling at 126¼ in January, dropped to 121½ in July. The reactionary movement was continued in 1891 and 1892, and the former year sales were made at 116 in October and the latter at 113 in December, or on a basis of 2.92 per cent. The panic of 1893 carried the price of the fours from 114 in January down to 108, a basis of 3.27 per cent., in August. A sharp rally followed, and before the end of the year the price had risen to 115. After a reaction to 112½ in January, 1894, there was a further rise to 116 in December.

The issue of $100,000,000 5 per cent. bonds was made in 1894, to meet the Treasury deficiencies, and the first sales of these bonds were made in February at 117⅜, a basis of 3 per cent., and an advance followed to 120 in October.

The Recent Issues.

The relief afforded the Treasury was only temporary, and early in 1895 came an issue of $62,000,000 fours of 1925, and an additional $100,000,000 at the beginning of 1896. The first transactions in them were made in February, 1895, at 119, or on a basis of 3.12 per cent., and by July they had risen to 124⅛. The fours of 1907 were affected by this new issue, and fell from 113½ in January, to 110 in February, rallying to 113⅝ in June and dropping back to 112 in December. The fives declined to 114⅝ in February, having sold at 117¼ in January. They recovered to 116¾ in June, but fell off to 112 in December.

The opening of the year 1896 was marked by the issue of the additional $100,000,000 fours, and later the "free-silver panic" of August seriously affected prices. The new fours of 1925 advanced from 115¼ in January, to 118 in February, touching their lowest point, 111¼, in August, or on a basis of 3.38 per cent. At the same time the fours of 1907 sold at 106, a basis of 3.32 per cent., having declined from 111⅛ in February, and the fives at 108¼, a basis of 3.80 per cent., a drop from 114⅛ in April. After the election in November, the fours of 1925 rallied to 120⅝, the fours of 1907 to 112½, and the fives to 114.

Government bonds were generally strong during 1897, the fours of 1925 particularly showing marked firmness. The latter were at their lowest point, 120⅛, in January, and advanced almost continuously throughout the year, until in December sales were made at 129½. The fours of 1907 advanced from 111⅜ in January to 115 in December, and the fives from 113 in May to 115⅞ in October.

The new fours made their highest record price on Jan. 12 of this year, when they sold at 129¾, dropping to 117⅝ in the weakness following the disaster to the battleship Maine, but have since recovered to 124¼. The old fours were at their highest point this year on Feb. 8, when they sold at 114¾. On April 26 they had receded to 107, and recently sold at 110. The fives sold at 115 on Jan. 14 and at 109¾ on May 2, with recent quotations at 111½.

National Debt Figures.

The figures of the National debt from 1860 to 1866 have previously been given, but as a matter of comparison those of the succeeding years may also be of interest, and they are herewith presented:

1867	$2,508,151,211	1883	1,538,781,825
1868	2,480,853,413	1884	1,438,542,905
1869	2,432,771,873	1885	1,375,352,443
1870	2,331,169,956	1886	1,282,145,840
1871	2,246,994,008	1887	1,175,168,675
1872	2,149,780,530	1888	1,063,004,895
1873	2,105,462,060	1889	975,939,740
1874	2,104,149,153	1890	890,784,371
1875	2,090,041,170	1891	851,912,751
1876	2,060,925,340	1892	841,526,463
1877	2,019,275,431	1893	838,969,476
1878	1,999,382,280	1894	890,313,380
1879	1,996,414,905	1895	932,830,667
1880	1,919,326,747	1896	955,297,254
1881	1,819,650,154	1897	986,656,086
1882	1,675,023,475	1898	1,037,773,760

These figures for 1898 are up to May 31, as the fiscal year does not end until June 30, and are the amount of the net debt.

Latest Stock Exchange quotations for Government bonds at present outstanding are as follows:

U. S. 2s, registered, optional..	95	..
U. S. 4s, registered, 1907.....	110	111
U. S. 4s, coupon, 1907.....	111	112
U. S. 4s, registered, 1925.....	124½	125½
U. S. 4s, coupon, 1925.....	124½	125½
U. S. 5s, registered, 1904.....	111½	112½
U. S. 5s, coupon, 1904.....	111½	112½
U. S. 6s, currency, 1899.....	101½	..
U. S. 4s registered certificates of indebtedness, (Cherokee,) 1890	101	..

Our Influence Abroad.

In a discussion of the outlook for the London money market The Statist of that city has the following to say, illustrating the importance of American affairs in so far as London financial conditions are concerned:

"The chief influence at the moment causing steadiness is the prospect that a large number of American bills will be shortly received. A good deal of business for forward delivery has this week been done at quotations somewhat above current rates, and when the bills are received a further advance in rates is expected. The sudden increase in the number of American bills and renewed decline in exchange has been due to the collapse of the wheat speculation, involving the failure of Mr. Leiter, and the issue of the American loan for £40,000,000. The sharp decline in the price of wheat made American houses naturally anxious to dispose without delay of wheat bills drawn upon England. At the same time the issue of a large loan, which may affect the value of money in New York, has apparently made holders of bills in America anxious to dispose of their drafts at the low rates now quoted in London. Considering the enormous amount of wheat and other commodities we have purchased from the United States, the number of bills upon London still in New York must be considerable, and if a large portion of these bills are sent home we may expect a further recovery in discount rates here. The effect of this increased supply of bills will be enhanced during the next two or three weeks by the greater demand for money usual at the end of the half year. Until July is turned, therefore, an advance in rates for both money and discount may be expected.

"That the increased supply of American bills will be sufficiently large to cause much, if any, gold to be shipped under the present conditions of the New York money market is doubtful. The reserves of the New York banks at the present time are unusually large, and until some portion of this cash is taken into the Treasury or sent into the interior gold is unlikely to be taken from London. Of course, were the European demand for the loan to be large, the position would be different; but any considerable applications from this side are not expected, as a 3 per cent. "coin" loan is not attractive to the large houses. Had the bonds been payable in "gold" the position would have been different.

"In the Autumn months we shall again be heavily indebted to the United States for wheat and cotton, and money will be drained from New York into the interior for harvest requirements, and calls on the United States Government loan will have to be met. It is probable, therefore, that a large amount of gold may then be taken for the United States."

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 25, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., June 25. Bid.	Closing Sat., June 25. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending June 25, 1,434,784.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending June 25. First.	Week Ending June 25. High.	Week Ending June 25. Low.	Week Ending June 25. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. J'e 25, 1898.
*187½ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	100	102	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	$2	101	101	101	101	154	225
79½ May 9.	76¼ May 9.	78¼	79	+ ¼	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	78¾	79	78¾	78¾	..	622
23¼ January 10.	15¾ March 25.	21½	21¾	+ 1¾	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	.....	..	20	21½	20	21¼	14	845
77¼ February 1.	66 March 14.	73½	75	— ¾	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	74	74	73¾	73¾	62¾	414
15¾ June 9.	6½ January 20.	14¾	15	+ 1¼	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,807,520	.....	..	13½	15	12½	15	10¾	22,047
89 June 13.	16 March 26.	89¾	89½	+ 1¼	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,889	.....	..	89¾	89½	85½	88½	29¾	5,025
145¼ June 6.	107½ March 26.	130	130¾	— 1¼	American Sugar Refining Company	86,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	3	130¾	133	128¾	130	125¾	236,562
116 January 6.	103 March 26.	111	112	— 1¼	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	1¾	112¾	112¾	111¼	111¾	107½	649
*94 June 21.	*88 March 29.	93	94½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,009,000	Mch. 1, '98.	1¼	93½	94	93½	93¾	92	210
119¾ June 25.	83¾ January 24.	118½	118¾	+ 3½	American Tobacco	21,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	115	119¾	114¾	118¾	78	126,917
*126½ June 24.	*112 January 26.	120	125	..	American Tobacco preferred	11,945,000	May 1, '98.	3	119	120½	118¾	120¾	109	115
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	37	37½	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	29	48
14¼ June 6.	10¼ April 21.	13¼	13½	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,600,000	.....	..	13	13¾	12¾	13¾	12¼	5,787
34½ June 11.	27½ March 12.	33¾	33¾	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	126,686,000	.....	..	32½	33¾	32¾	33¾	24¼	37,065
21¼ June 17.	12¾ January 25.	16	16¼	— 4½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	20	20½	14½	16	10¼	40,250
7⅞ February 3.	5¾ January 10.	6¾	7	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,6ro,700	.....	..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	....	100
5¼ January 21.	2¾ March 21.	3½	3¾	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	1¼	4,235
53¾ June 11.	35 March 12.	53¼	53⅝	+ 3	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	50¾	53¾	48¾	53⅝	26½	120,456
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	123	124	+ 3	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	121	123½	121	123½	109¾	841
14 June 6.	9 June 3.	10½	11½	— ½	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	4,269,800	.....	..	11	11¼	11	11	...	662
57⅜ February 5.	44½ March 2.	51	52	+ ⅛	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	May 1, '98.	1	50½	52⅜	50½	51¾	50¾	1,095
90¼ January 20.	72 April 21.	84½	85	+ ⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	82	84⅝	82	84	62¾	1,680
24⅜ February 1.	17¼ March 26.	23	23¼	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	23¼	23¼	22½	23	17⅜	7,626
107¾ June 11.	85⅞ March 26.	105⅜	105½	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	103¾	105⅝	103⅜	105⅝	84⅝	85,339
68 June 1.	*48 April 25.	59	59½	— 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	.....	..	58	59	56½	59	....	1,224
16¾ February 8.	9½ February 24.	14¼	14⅝	..	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	.....	..	14¼	14½	14	14⅜	8⅞	10,595
36¼ January 28.	28 March 15.	32	34	— ½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000	.....	..	33¾	33¾	33½	33¾	....	100
10¾ January 14.	*6¾ April 4.	9¾	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	9½	9½	9½	9½	....	175
33¾ January 28.	23 April 16.	30	32	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,883,750	.....	..	31	31¼	30	31¼	....	39
102¼ June 1.	83¼ April 21.	99¼	99⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,627,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	98¾	99¼	98¾	99⅝	81¾	71,329
150 June 23.	140 April 25.	149	150	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,440	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	149¼	150	149¼	149⅞	139	356
130½ February 11.	113¼ March 12.	125¾	126	+ 1¾	Chicago & Northwestern	39,087,383	Jan. 2, '98.	2½	124¼	126	124¼	126	117	3,720
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	...	...	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,387,800	Apl. 16, '98.	1¾	170½	170¼	170¼	170¼	161	40
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	106⅜	106⅞	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	May 1, '98.	1	105½	107⅜	105	106¾	75⅞	38,545
9⅝ March 8.	4½ January 3.	7½	8¼	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	8	8	8	8	....	108
33 February 5.	22½ January 3.	27	30	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	26¾	27	26¾	27	....	80
44¼ June 17.	25 March 12.	41¾	42	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	41¼	43	40	41¾	24½	18,430
*85¾ June 17.	77½ March 9.	87	89	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¼	83¾	88¾	88	88	63	80
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	15¼	15⅞	+ ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	14¾	15¾	14¾	15¾	....	2,750
170 June 7.	*160½ June 24.	170	...	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,786	June 1, '98.	1¾	169½	169½	169½	169½	....	26
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	21	22	..	Colgrado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	21	21	21	21	16½	300
*8 June 6.	*5 June 6.	4	6	..	Colorado Midland	8,420,200	.....	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	....	105
*18½ June 14.	14 June 23.	14	18	— 1	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800	.....	..	15	16	14	16	....	614
7½ January 13.	4¾ March 26.	5⅞	6	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal	4,171,000	.....	..	6	6	6	6	....	100
8¼ February 10.	5 March 18.	6⅜	6½	— ⅛	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	2½	400
*45 February 14.	40 May 17.	44	48	..	Consolidated Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	44	44	44	44	....	50
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	196	197	+ 1⅝	Consolidated Gas	36,730,000	June 15, '98.	2	195	197½	195	196⅜	166	2,620
88 June 14.	27¼ March 25.	86	86½	— ½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '98.	1	86½	86¾	86¼	86¼	37½	450
91 February 15.	81 March 21.	90	92	— ½	Consolidated Ice preferred	8,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	90	90	90	90	84	114
114¼ February 8.	104 April 21.	109	110	— 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '98.	1¼	108	108	108	108	109¾	295
13 January 12.	10 April 16.	12	12¾	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000 000	.....	..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	11⅝	100
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	50¾	51	— ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	50⅞	51	50½	50⅞	42	3,325
20 June 10.	8⅝ April 21.	16¾	17⅛	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	17	17¼	16¼	16⅜	....	950
62½ June 25.	45 April 20.	61½	63	— 2	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	.....	..	61¼	62½	61¼	62½	21½	1,875
66 March 11.	61¼ May 20.	63½	64	— ⅛	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	..	62	63¼	62	63¼	....	700
†135 January 20.	*115 April 22.	125	130	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of New York	9,020,600	May 1, '98.	1½	126	126	126	126	116	110
16¼ February 1.	11 April 21.	13¼	13½	— ⅝	Erie	112.165,200	.....	..	13½	13½	13¼	13½	14¾	561
48⅝ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	36	36½	..	Erie first preferred	42,892,300	.....	..	35½	36	35½	36	33	1,380
21⅝ February 11.	15½ April 22.	17¼	17½	— ⅝	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	17	17	17	17	18¾	102
52 June 16.	*37 April 18.	50	53	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	50	52	50	52	....	120
39¾ February 7.	29¼ March 12.	38	38½	+ ½	**General Electric**	30,460,000	.....	..	37¼	38¾	37	38¼	33¼	3,951
179½ June 11.	130 January 12.	175	178	— 1½	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	177	177	176½	176½	....	485
92½ February 10.	*87¾ January 20.	...	...	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	....	10
36¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	24	24½	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	22	25½	22	24	....	2,475
108⅜ January 31.	96 April 21.	104¾	105	+ 1	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch 1, '98.	2½	104	105	103¾	105	97½	2,401
60 June 1.	44½ April 15.	56¾	57	+ 2¾	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,600	July, '96.	1½	56	57½	55	57¾	36	1,685
10 June 11.	7¼ March 18.	9⅛	9½	— ⅝	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8½	174
35¼ June 11.	25 April 25.	31	33	..	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April, '98.	1	32	32	32	32	29	178
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	16	16¼	— 1	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	16½	16½	16	16	....	400
18¼ June 14.	*13½ March 19.	17	19	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c.	17	17	17	17	....	50
52 June 3.	37½ March 25.	49	50	+ ⅛	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	48¼	49¼	48	48¾	23½	2 110
76¼ February 8.	66 March 14.	71¼	72	— ⅛	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	71	71⅞	71	71⅞	69⅜	375
194¾ January 29.	170¾ January 4.	...	193	+ 2½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 15, '98.	3	187½	190	187½	190	174	617
51 June 1.	40 January 20.	50	53	+ ¼	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	50½	50¾	50½	50¾	40	240
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	52¾	53⅛	+ 1	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	52	53	51⅝	53	51¼	19,918
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	103⅞	104	— ⅝	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	104¾	105¼	103¼	103⅞	89¾	51,533
171½ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	160	160¾	— ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	159¾	162⅞	159½	160¾	....	23,729
6¼ January 8.	4½ June 15.	4¾	5½	+ ½	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	5	5	5	5	9	100
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	104½	105½	+ 2	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	104⅞	105	104	105	100¼	717
*91 June 16.	*80 April 11.	90	91	— ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	81¼	148
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	61½	62½	— ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	60½	62	60½	61½	51½	600
75⅝ May 31.	57 January 20.	73⅝	74½	..	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	74	74	72½	73½	53	811
14¾ January 26.	10 April 18.	11¼	11½	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	62,450,000	.....	..	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11½	13	600
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	33½	34	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	33½	34¼	32⅞	33½	31⅞	2,700
36½ June 11.	22 March 12.	35¾	36	+ 1⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	34¼	36¾	34½	36	19⅝	19,362
175 January 14.	*167½ January 4.	170¼	171½	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	....	100
37⅞ January 7.	26¼ March 26.	34	35	..	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	29¾	10
109½ February 10.	99 April 22.	106½	107½	+ ½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	106	107½	106	107½	96¾	465
21¾ May 23.	15 March 25.	15½	18	— 1⅞	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '98.	1	18	18	15⅝	15⅝	13½	765
*81 January 24.	60 March 25.	65	80	..	National Starch first preferred	3,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	65	65	65	65	56	30
8½ June 24.	6¼ April 25.	8½	...	..	New Central Coal	5,000,000	.....	..	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8½	....	220
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	95	95¾	+ ⅞	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	93½	96¼	92¼	95⅜	83⅞	2,835
51 June 3.	14 April 5.	41	42	+ ½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	43¾	44	43¾	44	....	220
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	116¼	116½	+ 1⅜	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	115	117½	115	116¼	102¾	12,379
195½ February 2.	*182 March 26.	188	190	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,057,500	Mch 31, '98.	2½	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	173	10
15⅝ January 31.	*11⅜ April 20.	12¾	13¾	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	300
76 January 31.	*65 May 10.	67	73	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis first pf	5,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2	67½	67½	67½	67½	....	30
56¾ February 7.	41¼ March 12.	51¾	52	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	51½	52	51½	52	30¼	1,050
6¾ June 16.	½ January 15.	6	6¼	— ⅛	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	6½	6¾	6	6¼	4⅜	1,110
31½ June 6.	⅛ February 24.	29¾	29⅞	+ 2	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	27⅜	30½	27⅜	29⅞	14⅜	36,129
70½ June 6.	⅛ March 12.	70⅛	70¼	+ 2	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	67⅞	70½	67½	70	41⅝	59,236
*5 June 17.	*3 March 8.	8	5	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	3	3	3	3	....	20
15⅜ February 2.	13⅝ April 25.	15½	15¾	..	Ontario & Western	58,113,982	.....	..	15	15	15	15	15¼	410
31 May 6.	19 January 3.	...	...	— ¾	Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	29	29	29	29	....	100
54¼ February 1.	35½ January 7.	50	51½	— 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	.....	..	51¼	51¼	51	51	21½	265
74 June 11.	65½ March 29.	71¾	73	+ 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	Apl. 1, '98.	1	71	71½	71	71½	54½	310
33⅜ February 17.	19¾ January 3.	28	31	— 1¼	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	28½	28½	28½	28½	....	100
82⅜ February 4.	21 April 21.	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅞	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	28⅞	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾	3,296
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	115¾	115⅞	+ ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	114¾	116	114¾	115¾	106¼	3,496
104½ May 31.	86½ March 26.	96	96¼	+ ¼	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	95¾	97⅝	94⅜	96	92½	90,895
47½ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	43¾	44	— ¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	13	700
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	60	65	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	44⅛	10
*172 April 1.	*168 February 25.	169	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,285	Apl. 5, '98.	1¾	170	170	170	170	....	16
193¾ June 23.	165 March 12.	193	193½	+ 4	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	$2	188½	193¾	188½	193	168½	9,047
23¾ January 6.	15½ March 25.	19¼	19½	..	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	19	19½	18¾	19¼	22¾	4,655
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	46	46¼	+ 1⅛	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	45½	46¾	45½	46⅜	47	4,516
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	23¼	23½	+ ¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	23	23½	23	23½	27¼	450
27 June 6.	*21½ January 11.	27	28	+ ¼	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....	..	27	27	27	27	15	500
68 June 23.	50¼ March 15.	67	68	+ 2½	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	65½	68	65½	68	39¾	1,465
123 January 4.	*116¼ March 26.	121½	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	.....	..	122	122	122	122	118½	100
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7½	7¾	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	3¾	50
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	60	62	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	61¼	61¾	61	61	40	916
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	21	21¾	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	12¼	19
8⅝ June 3.	6 March 26.	7¾	8	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	26.443,980	.....	..	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	5	249
65⅜ June 6.	52¼ March 12.	60½	62½	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	61½	61¼	61	61	46⅜	370
32½ June 1.	22¼ February 24.	28¾	29	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	.....	..	29¾	29⅞	28½	28¾	16¾	1,380
5¾ June 17.	3¾ January 24.	5½	5¾	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	5¾	5¼	5⅛	5¼	3½	300
12⅝ June 7.	7⅜ March 12.	11¼	11⅜	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	11⅜	11¾	11	11½	8¾	440
145½ June 7.	*121½ January 6.	142	144	+ ¼	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	141¾	142	141¾	142	....	400
79½ May 25.	65 March 12.	76½	77¾	+ ⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	76	77⅜	76	77⅜	62⅞	500
155 February 28.	*148 January 5.	151½	160	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	152	152	152	152	145	150
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	19½	20½	— 1½	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	.....	..	18½	20	18¾	20	15¼	2,125
9⅝ February 10.	7 April 21.	8½	8¾	— ¼	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	8½	8¾	8½	8½	9¼	553
33¼ February 11.	23⅜ March 26.	30	30¼	+ ½	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	29⅝	30¼	29½	30	29¼	2,222
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	6½	6¾	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	6¼	6½	5⅞	6½	5⅜	999
28¼ January 11.	17 March 12.	25	25¼	+ 1	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	23¾	25¼	23½	25	24⅛	12,635
12⅝ February 15.	8⅞ March 12.	11½	11¾	..	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11¾	10¾	1,200
194½ February 17.	155 April 21.	175	180	..	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	175	177	173½	176	....	934
25⅞ June 6.	16¼ March 25.	23⅞	24	+ ½	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000	.....	..	23	24	22¾	24	....	12,475
63⅜ February 2.	45⅞ March 12.	60⅞	61	+ 2⅜	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	.....	..	58½	61	58¼	61	....	61,421
10¼ February 18.	5⅜ April 21.	7	7¼	— ¼	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	..	7⅜	7⅜	7	7⅛	....	4,660
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40	20
8⅝ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7⅜	7⅝	— ½	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞	1,280
69¼ May 25.	53⅜ March 26.	65½	65¾	+ ¼	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apl. 1, '98.	1¼	65¾	66¼	65	65¾	59¼	9,530
24¾ June 18.	14¼ March 12.	24¾	24⅞	— ½	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	24⅝	24⅝	22¾	24½	12½	13,885
87 June 18.	60 March 12.	86½	87	+ 1½	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	May 20, '98.	2	84½	86⅛	83	86⅛	60⅞	3,413
7⅞ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7	7⅜	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	5⅞	10
20½ May 9.	14¼ March 7.	19½	19¾	..	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	19	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	14¾	2,695
123 June 24.	*112½ May 5.	122	126	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	122¼	123	122¼	123	107	320
102⅜ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	91¼	92	+ 1⅛	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	91¼	92⅝	91¼	92	....	2,900
95 June 24.	82¼ March 26.	93¾	94	+ 2	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	90	95	90	93¾	84¼	65,279
3¾ January 11.	1¾ June 6.	1¾	2	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid	10,894,800	.....	..	2	2⅛	1¾	1⅞	....	1,590
16 January 12.	*8¾ April 23.	10½	11⅞	— 1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	11¼	11¼	11	11	....	232
3⅜ January 17.	1⅜ March 22.	...	...	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	1½	100

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale at buyer three days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 25, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ending June 25. $13,140,800

Week Ending June 25, 1898.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Dock & Improvement 5s	115	115	115	115	16
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	115	115	115	115	10
American Cotton Oil 8s	108¾	108¾	106½	106½	4
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	83	85	83	85	14
American Tobacco scrip	92½	94	92	93½	60½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	84¾	85	84¾	85	12
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. r.	52	54	52	54	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen 4s	92⅞	93¾	92½	93½	1,272½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	65⅝	67	65⅝	67	800½
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	10
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	83	84	83	84	35
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	111	111¾	110	111½	174
Baltimore Belt 1st guaranteed 5s	98	100	98	100	34
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988	111	111	111	111	2
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	112½	113¼	112½	113¼	5
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, 1885-1925, eng. certfs.	107½	110¼	107¼	110¼	800
Broadway & 7th Avenue 1st consol. 5s	119¾	119¾	119½	119½	2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	89⅞	91½	89¾	91½	65
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	90½	90¾	98	99	98
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	115	114½	115	47
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92	93	92	93	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	104	105	104	105	30
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	6
Bur., C. R. & N. collateral trust 5s	105½	105½	106½	105½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110½	111	110½	111	16
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	88	89¼	88	89¼	11
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	40	41	40	41	65
Central of Georgia 2d pf. income 5s	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	10
Central of New Jersey 1st consol. 7s, 1899	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114	114½	114	114½	23
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼	117
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	118	118	118	118	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	2
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103½	104¾	103¼	104¾	9
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	114½	114½	114⅛	114½	32
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	98½	99	98½	99	40
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	117⅛	117½	117⅛	117½	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110	110	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	108	108	9
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	19
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	104	104	104	104	2
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	134½	134½	134	134	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86	86¾	86	86¾	42
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	15
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. 1st s. f. 7s	103	103	103	103	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	94¾	94⅞	94½	94½	16
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	79	79	79	79	23
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	120	120½	120	120½	32
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	91⅛	91¼	91	91¼	40½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	4½
Detroit City Gas 5s	92½	93¼	92¼	93¼	195
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. 5s	115	115	115	115	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	17
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Erie prior lien 4s	92¼	92⅞	92¼	92⅝	97½
Erie general lien 3-4s	73¾	74½	73¾	74½	91
Erie 1st consolidated 7s	142⅛	142⅛	142⅛	142⅛	10
Erie 1st funded 7s	141	141	141	141	9
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	3
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Forth Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	72	74	71¾	74	166
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	31
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	92	92	92	92	11
General Electric debenture 5s	103½	104	103½	104	5
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	40¼	41	40¼	41	4
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	21
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Illinois Central, Western lines, 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	87	87	87	87	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	101	101	100½	100½	15
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	68	68⅞	68	68½	64
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87	88½	87	88¼	305½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63¼	63⅝	62½	63¼	61
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	82½	83	82½	83	52
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	48	48	48	48	12
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	104¾	105	104¾	105	15
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	15
Lake Shore 3½s	104	104	104	104	42
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol 7s assented	99¾	100½	99¾	100½	8
Long Island general mortgage 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. 1st 5s, tr. receipts	33½	33½	33½	33½	2
Louis. & Nash., S. & N. Alabama 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90	90¼	90	90	54
Louis. & Nash., Mobile & Mont. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	105	105	105	105	4
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113½	113⅝	113⅛	113⅜	28
Mexican International consol. 4s	73½	74½	73½	74½	67
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	3
Michigan Central consol. 7s	112	112	112	112	.
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	6
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	134	134	134	134	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98½	99½	98½	99½	9
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	100¾	101¼	100½	101¼	77
Missouri Pacific 1st coll. 5s	72½	73	72½	73	15
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼	12
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	77½	77¾	77	77¾	34
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	8
New York Central 1st, coupon	119	119½	119	119½	2
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	91½	91¾	91¼	91¾	46
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94	95	94	95	63
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104¼	104½	104¼	104⅜	13
New York & Northern 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	1
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	99¼	99¼	99⅛	99⅜	32
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	90	90½	90	90½	10
New York, Sus. & Western refunding 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	81	81⅜	81	81½	60
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	61½	62½	61½	62½	149½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	97	98½	96⅞	98¼	480
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 5s	113½	113½	113	113	5
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Northern Railway of California 5s	101	101	101	101	20
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	113¾	114½	113¾	114½	3
Northwestern extended 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Northwestern general 3½s	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	8
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 1st 7s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	3
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	83½	83½	83½	83½	11
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. receipts	114	114	114	114	2
Oregon Imp. consol. 5s, all in. paid	60	60⅝	60	60½	36
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼	45
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	106¼	107	106¼	107	26
Oregon Short Line Income A	72¾	73½	72¾	73½	15
Oregon Short Line Income B	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	7
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	102	103	102	103	81
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	113	113⅜	113	113⅜	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	77½	78¼	77¼	78¼	61
Peoria & Eastern income	18	19	18	19	11
Pittsburg & Connellsville 4s	105½	106	105½	106	66
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
Pittsburg & Western 4s	86	87½	86	87½	70
Reading general 4s	85	86½	85	86½	610
Richmond & Danville 6s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	3
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	88	90	87¼	90	99
Rock Island general 4s	105	105½	104½	105½	264
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80	80	80	80	11
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	94⅝	95⅛	94½	95⅛	474
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	93	94	93	94	18
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 2d ext. 4½s	105¾	106½	105¾	106¾	36
St. L. & I. M., Arkansas Branch ext 5s	106	106	106	106	2
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class C	114	114	114	114	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	120	120½	120	120	81
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 5s	106	106	106	106	26
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	78	78¾	78	78¾	24
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	99	100	99	100	15
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	2
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	5
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 7s	130	130	130	130	11
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
St. Paul Terminal 5s	114	114	114	114	52
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	114	114	114	114	2
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	7
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108	108	108	108	31

BONDS.

Week Ending June 25, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	120	120	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	98¾	99½	98¾	99½	10
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	6
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	64½	65½	181
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	5
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94⅛	94½	94	94	32
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	97	97¾	97	97¾	54
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109¼	110	109¼	110	48
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109	71
Southern Railway 5s	94⅜	95⅞	94½	95⅝	219
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	63	71	63	71	52
Standard Rope & Twine income	14	16	13⅝	16	203
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. L. con. 5s	108½	108¾	108½	108½	6
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Division 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	8
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	104½	105¾	104½	105¾	36
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	38½	39	37⅞	37⅞	535
Third Avenue 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	87½	87½	85⅞	85⅞	11
Union El., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	89¾	90⅞	89¼	90⅝	113
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	99½	100	99½	100	6
Union Pacific new 4s	96⅞	98⅜	96⅞	98⅜	2,280½
Union Pacific collateral tr. 4½s, tr. receipts	47⅜	47¾	47⅜	47¾	3
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5, t. r.	61½	63	61½	62⅞	601
United States Leather 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5
Wabash 1st 5s	109⅛	110½	109	110½	342
Wabash 1st 5s, Det. & Chicago ext	105	105½	105	105	6
Wabash 2d 5s	84¼	85½	84¼	85½	140
Wabash debenture, Series B	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	10
West Shore guaranteed 4s	108¾	110¼	108¾	110	48
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	52½	52½	52½	52½	2
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	41¼	41⅞	40⅞	40⅞	50
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Willmar & Sioux Falls 5s	111	111	111	111	4
Total sales					$13,000,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 25, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	109⅛	109¼	109⅛	109¼	15
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111	111	111	111	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	124¼	124½	124¼	124½	2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	125	125	125	125	½
Total sales					$22,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 25, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	92½	92½	92½	92½	6
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71⅛	71¾	71⅛	71¾	12½
Total sales					$18,500
Grand total					$13,140,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	109¼	June 23
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111	June 20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	124½	June 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	124½	June 24
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	111½	June 16
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102⅞	Apr. 26	102⅞	Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115	June 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	100	May 14	101	May 14
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	92½	June 23	87	May 10	92½	June 23
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¾	June 21	65	Apr. 22	71¾	June 21
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	5	June 9

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 28	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	167	June 13
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	May 9
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	280	Feb. 4	280	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	148½	June 20
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	310	June 20
Republic	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	102	June 18	102	June 18	102	June 18
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Seaboard	170	July 19
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £334,000 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 48.91, became 49.25 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,025,000f gold and 2,675,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par@2½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 26.—Contrary to expectation, the money market continues to weaken, and there is every prospect of the half-yearly settlement passing much more easy than usual and that money will be a drug on the market for some time.

Business on the Stock Exchange was stagnant last week, even investment stocks being quiet. American securities absorbed the most attention, and the market was pretty firm. Most of these securities advanced, including Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅞ points; Union Pacific preferred, 1¾; Northern Pacific, 1⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 1. There were only a few trifling decreases. The reorganization scheme of the Baltimore and Ohio is favorably received here, and there is little doubt that it will be carried through. Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific both showed a slight improvement.

Among international securities, Argentines were lower, owing to the rise in the gold premium; Brazilians were 2⅜3 points higher, owing to the recovery in exchange rates and to manipulation, and Spanish 4s were 1 point better on bear repurchases.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 25, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Asʼd.	
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91 Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86¾	Feb 14	81	Apr 25	85 June 25	85	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 3	85	Apr 28	93½ June 25	93½	93¾
Do., registered	89½	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾ Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	67	Jun 23	54⅝	Mar 12	67 June 25	66¾	66⅞
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞ Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	82½ Feb., 98	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99¾	Jun 24	96	Jan 5	99¾ Jun 24	..	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	111½ June 25	111	112
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	113¼	Jun 25	80	Jan 12	113¼ June 25	..	..
Do., registered	108½	Jun 17	108½	Jun 17	108½ June 17	100¼	100¾
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	110¼	Jun 25	90	Jan 25	110¼ June 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	102	May 25	95	Feb 4	102 May 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	111	Jun 23	97	Apr 6	111 June 23	..	..
Do., registered	103½	May 24	103	May 24	103½ May 24	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	97 Apr 6	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	100	Jun 24	84	Jan 11	100 June 25	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Mononga. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼ July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99 Jan 27	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½ Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90 No 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	106	Jun 24	105½	Jun 24	106 June 25	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	103	Jun 13	98½	Jan 17	103 June 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60 Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½ June 8	..	..
Do., do. Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	8	May 28	9 June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	121	Jun 9	120¾	Jun 22	120¾ June 22	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	102½	May 2	105¼ June 21	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108 April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	113	May 27	113 May 27	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	91½	Jun 25	79	Apr 8	91½ June 25	91	..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43 Jne 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68 May 24	..	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70¼ De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	90¾	Jun 25	80	Apr 14	90⅝ June 25	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	100	Jun 13	91	Apr 2	90 June 25	90	90½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74 Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	105 June 23	..	..
Do., consol. gold 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	....	120	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127 Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123 Apr 12	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100 Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	105½ June 24	105¼	106¼
Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	105½ June 23	105	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108 De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	106	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	106 Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	107¾	Apr 27	111 June 22	110	111
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	108⅝ June 21	108⅝	109
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	87 Apr 21	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 18	114	Mar 25	114½ June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	89¼ June 24	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	41 June 24	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	13⅜ June 21	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8¼	Jan 21	5	May 26	5 May 26	..	..
Do., Macon & Dub. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅜	Jan 19	95⅜	Jan 19	95⅜ Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	101⅜	Jan 4	104¾ June 22	..	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅞ Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110¼	Feb 15	110½ Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114⅞	Feb 10	109½	Apr 27	114½ June 25	114½	115
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113¼ June 4	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	100¼ June 24	99½	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90 Mar 15	..	90
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	115 June 23	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104 No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 18	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	101¾	May 5	101⅜	May 5	101⅜ May 5	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½ June 17	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103½	May 12	101	Mar 17	103½ June 10	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98 Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	101 June 23	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛ Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118½	Jun 22	118 June 22	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	119 June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114½ June 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114 Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	85	Jun 8	73½	Mar 26	84¼ June 25	83¾	84
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	99	Apr 25	104¾ June 24	103¾	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94 May 25	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½ May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	102 June 24	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113⅛ Apr 21	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½ No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾ Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	106¼ June 2	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con 7s, 1903	117½	Jun 9	113½	Apr 20	117½ June 22	117¼	117⅞
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107 Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	104⅞	May 16	107 June 20	106¾	108
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	110 June 23	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½ Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	100¾ June 1	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	99¾ June 17	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	99 June 15	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½ Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	....	Jan 14	96	Mar 25 99 June 25	98	..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120 June 11	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116	May 23	116 May 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122 Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108 June 22	107½	108½
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼ June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105 May 18	105	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½ June 10	115½	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	90	Jun 24	80	Mar 12	90 June 24	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	90	Mar 29	104 June 23	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	142 May 16	145	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½ Mar 28	145	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141 Apr 6	145	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	145	May 27	138	Jan 4	145 May 27	..	148½
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	143	May 25	139¾	Jan 5	143 May 25	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117½ May 23	119	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114½	Apr 20	120½ June 25	120½	121
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128¼	Jun 4	130 June 24	129½	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109 Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118 Mar 11	120½	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	111	Apr 26	116¾ June 16	116⅝	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	116 May 26	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½ Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅞	Feb 11	111	Apr 20	114 June 8	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	114 June 20	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼ Jn 27	..	..
Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106¾ Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	114 June 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	106 June 24	105	106
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120 Mar 18	..	120
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	120 June 9	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	138¾ June 1	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	113½ June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¾	May 27	114 June 7	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	113¾	Jun 2	114½ June 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	114	Jun 14	114	Jun 14	114 June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106¾ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½ De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	116½ June 17	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	109¼ June 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½ Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	112	May 11	111	May 9	112 May 11	112½	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105½ June 24	106	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	102	Jun 11	99	May 16	101¾ June 21	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼ Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127 Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	134 June 21	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	113½	May 26	113½ June 6	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134 Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133 May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112 Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	131 May 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130¼ May 13	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104⅜	Mar 25	106½ June 4	106¾	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105½	Jun 3	102⅜	May 7	105¼ June 25	105	105⅛
Do., do., registered	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	103¼ May 11	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92 Feb 14	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Asʼd.	
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83 Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	100	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	106¼ June 16	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	134 June 24	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	128	May 13	132 June 8	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 18	130 June 25	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106 Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	120½ June 18	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	87⅝	Feb 7	79½	Mar 28	86⅜ June 25	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½ Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119 Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½ Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	108½ June 23	..	110
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105⅝ Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4	69½	May 3	70 June 10	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82 May 13	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	88	Jun 8	88 Jun 8	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	98½	Feb 14	90¼	May 9	94¾ June 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	80 June 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90 Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99½ May 26	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼ Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78¼	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	78¼ June 25	78	78½
Do., income 4s, 1990	19	Jun 21	14	May 7	19 June 21	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	103 June 21	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	131½ June 4	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103 May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼ July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	May 5	56	May 26	59½ June 7	58	60
Do., 1st g. 4s, 1947	..	....	..	....	....	64	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½ My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	79	Jun 24	70½	Apr 21	79 June 24	78	80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	56	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122 Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼ Mar 2	125	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	137¼ May 21	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109 No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	110 June 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	142½ May 26	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138 July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅛	Jan 20	138	Feb 26	138 Apr 18	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½ No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112 May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May 7	143	May 7	143 May 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143 May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	120½ May 6	121	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115 June 21	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½ Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	118⅜ Au 18, 97	142	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	142	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	94¾ June 22	94½	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108 Apr 5	..	..
Do., [illegible] con. 5s, 1928	98	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	91¼ June 25	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾ June 6	..	..
De[illegible]ack. & Mar. 1d gt.3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	16¼	Jun 8	16¾ June 16	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	105 June 24	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107 June 8	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113 Feb 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	117½	Jun 7	116½	May 20	117½ June 7	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½ June 6	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	118 June 7	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½ June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	142⅝ June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141 June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	133½ Apr 12	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133 June 6	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106 Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	110½ June 24	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102 Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct 2, 97	106½	107¾
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 26	92¾ June 23	92¾	93
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4-3s, 1996	75	Jun 3	66	Apr 28	74½ June 25	74¼	74¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	108⅜	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	108 June 23	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90 Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	83	Apr 23	90½ June 24	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110	Apr 15	110 Apr 29	109⅞	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅞	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	97½ June 22	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	116

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24,97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	103	May 19	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	90	June 25	89¾	90
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	105	June 25	104	105
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	105¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	103	June 8	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108	May 5	108	May 5	108	May 5	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	96	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	94½	June 10	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100½	June 24	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	85	Apr 12	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¼	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	95	June 23	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	119	June 17	118½	119½
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	102½	June 24	..	..
Metrop. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	113⅝	June 25	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	119½	June 22	119	119¼
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123½	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	120¼	June 22	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¾	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120½	June 23	..	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76	May 9	70⅜	Feb 10	74½	June 25	74	75
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102½	May 25	102½	May 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121¼	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22,97	139	146
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	107	June 21	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	125
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅜	Feb 4	82¾	Apr 25	88½	June 25	88	89
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63¼	June 25	63	64
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	85	June 25	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74½	May 5	71	Jan 4	73	June 9	73	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80	May 13	..	..
Mo. Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99¼	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	99½	June 25	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	101½	Jun 1	93	Mar 26	101¼	June 25	101	101¼
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	110	Jun 14	103½	Apr 26	110	June 14	109	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	78	June 13	75	79
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	73	Jun 24	60	Apr 28	73	June 24	72	73
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103½	June 10	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 6s, 1938	107½	Jun 8	106½	Feb 3	107½	June 8	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108	May 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Jun 4	102½	May 5	106¼	June 25	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	106½	June 24	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	95½	Jun 25	86	Apr 6	95⅛	June 25	94½	96
Do., gen con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	94	Jun 24	86	Feb 26	94	June 24	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	120	June 18	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	70	Apr 26	77¾	June 24	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	99¼	Jun 22	97½	May 27	99¼	June 22	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131⅝	May 24	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	106⅜	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	102½	June 24	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	119½	June 23	118¾	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	119	June 7	118¾	119⅛
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110⅜	June 16	110⅝	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	109¼	May 17	110⅜	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	110⅝	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	104	June 14	104⅝	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 9	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104⅝	..
Do., deb certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105⅛	May 31	100½	May 6	105⅛	May 31	104¼	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	..	....	..	....	..	....	105¼	..
Michigan Cent. col trust g. 3½s, 1998	91¾	Jun 25	91¼	Jun 23	91¾	June 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jun 24	94	Jun 23	95	June 25	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102⅜	Apr 25	110	June 25	110	110¼
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	107	June 18	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107½	May 25	107¼	June 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	109⅜	Jan 27	107⅜	Jun 3	107⅜	June 3	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	119½	May 12	121¾	June 14	121¾	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	June 23	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	104⅜	June 24	104	104½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	157½	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	157½	June 16	..	160
Do., do., small certs., $100	153	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	153	June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jun 16,97	120	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	124	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27,97	116	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106½	June 22	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	99¾	June 24	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	115	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116	June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	126	May 10	124	Jun 8	124	June 8	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	124½	Jun 15	124½	Jun 15	124½	June 15	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	98¼	Jun 22	90⅜	Apr 21	98¼	June 25	97¾	98⅛
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93¼	May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57	Apr 21	62½	June 24	62	62¼
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113½	Jun 16	104	Jan 5	113	June 23	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120½	June 10	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	82	Apr 14	87½	June 22	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74¾	Apr 21	81½	June 25	81¼	81¾
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	83¼	June 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	10
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76	May 6	80	June 20	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	114	115
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	60½	June 24	60	61
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	116	June 15	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89	Apr 26	95¼	June 25	95	95¼
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 16	126	June 22	126	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	118	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	107	Jun 25	96	Apr 27	107	June 25	106½	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	74⅛	Jun 11	58	Jan 5	73⅝	June 24	73	74
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	54	Jun 8	39	Jan 4	52¼	June 25	52	54
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	103	Jun 24	102	Jun 23	103	June 25	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	112⅝	June 24	112½	113½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	De 21, 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	110½	June 6	111	112
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	111¼	June 13	111	112
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	103¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	100½	Mar 3	95	Apr 12	98	May 20	96	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	98	May 28	..	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	20
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85½	May 23	85½	May 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	96½	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	106⅝	June 24	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	87½	Jun 25	76½	Apr 28	87½	June 25	87½	88
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	40	Jun 15	39	Jun 15	39	June 15	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 8	77¾	Apr 26	86½	June 25	86¼	86½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jun 23	78½	Apr 25	90	June 24	89½	90
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	66	Jun 16	54	Feb 2	66	June 16	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s. 1947	80¾	Jun 10	68¼	Apr 29	80	June 20	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	111	May 5	113	115
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¾	May 6	113⅜	June 16	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114	June 24	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120½	Jun 22	114	Apr 20	120	June 22	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106	Jun 21	98½	Apr 25	106	June 24	106	106½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	June 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	79½	Jun 6	69	Apr 26	78¾	June 24	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	95	June 16	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	70	Apr 26	75⅝	June 21	74½	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	31¼	Jun 7	25	Mar 25	29½	June 23	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	106½	Jun 21	106½	June 21	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	120	June 21	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	120⅜	June 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	129	June 7	127	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106½	May 10	108	June 20	106¼	108⅜
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	99½	June 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	131½	June 15	130	131
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	106¼	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	106¼	May 24	110	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	105½	Apr 12	108½	June 7	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	94	June 24	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105½	May 17	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	96½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	93½	June 24	93	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾	May 27	107½	May 25	110½	May 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	105	May 11	105	May 11	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82	Jun 9	76¾	Apr 2	81½	June 25	81	85
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	66½	Jun 10	55½	Apr 25	65½	June 25	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98	June 18	98	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109	Jun 25	100¼	Jan 4	109	June 25	108	110
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	106¾	May 20	106¾	May 20	107	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97¾	Jun 24	92½	Jan 6	97¾	June 25	97	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	82	Apr 21	84	June 24	83	85
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110	Jun 24	105½	Jan 5	110	June 25	109	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	96	Jun 6	87	Apr 28	95½	June 24	95¾	95¾
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	106¾	Mar 16	108	June 13	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	115	June 25	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	110	June 25	..	..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	122	June 15	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117	June 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	125¼	June 24	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96	June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	107¼	Jun 23	100	Mar 24	107¼	June 23	107¼	107½
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107	June 8	107¼	107½
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	113	May 9	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	109	May 18	109	May 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	106½	Apr 14	108½	June 20	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	105¾	Jun 9	96½	Mar 12	105¾	June 25	..	..
Do

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 25, total transactions included 1,424,784 shares of stock, $13,099,500 bonds, with $22,500 Government and $18,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	June 26, 1897.	June 25, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$1,364,398	$1,424,784 Inc.	$60,386
Banks..	33	68 Inc.	35
Mining..	1,000	2,200 Inc.	1,200

BONDS.

	June 26, 1897.	June 25, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$9,171,900	$13,099,500 Inc.	$3,927,600
State..	16,000	18,500 Inc.	2,500
Government ..	546,000	22,500 Dec.	523,500

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Mich. Central..	2
Am. Cotton Oil.	1½	Mo. Pacific.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco..	3½	Nor Pacific pf.	2
A., T. P. & S. F. pf.	1	Nor. Pacific.	2
Brook. Union Gas..	3	N. Y. Central.	1½
Brook. R. T.	3	Or. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1¾	Pullman Car..	4
C., B. & Q.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Rio Gr. West. pf.	2½
C., R. I. & Pac.	1	Southern Pacific.	1⅛
Consol. Gas..	1⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	1
Detroit Gas.	2	Union Pacific pf.	2⅝
Ill. Central..	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Ill. Steel Co.	2¾	West. Union..	2
Lake Shore..	2½	West. Chi. St.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	1
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil.	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	3	Oregon Short Line.	1¼
Coll. Midland pf.	1	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass't paid.	1
Gt. Northern pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	Nor. Pac., prior 4s.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅝	Or. Imp. Con., all in. paid	1½
B. & O. 6s, Park's B.	1½	Peoria & East. 1st.	1
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925.	4	Peoria & East. inc.	1½
B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	6¼	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1½
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1½	Rut., C. R. & N. 1st.	1½
Can. Southern 1st.	1	Read. gen. 4s.	2½
C., M. & St. P. 1st H. D. 7s	1	Rio G. West. 1st 4s.	2½
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s, & $30 paid.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1¾	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	3
Gen. Electric deb.	1	Southern Ry. 1st.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	2	So. Pac. of N. M. 1st.	1
Kings Co. El. 1st.	1	So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st.	1½
Long Island gen. 4s.	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s, stamped	2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	2⅝	Union Pacific 4s.	1½
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1½
Mex. Int. 1st.	1¼	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi.	1½
		Wabash 2d	1¼
		Wabash 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

R., B. & Q., conv.	1½	Or. Sh. L., Inc. B.	1½
Ill., L. S. & W. 1st.	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
King. & Pem.	.28	.28	.25	.25	1,100
Phenix	.19	.20	.18	.18	1,100
Total sales					2,200

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Alamo	.03	.03	.03	.03	2,000
Amador	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Anaconda	.40	.47	.40	.47	1,600
Brunswick	.16	.16	.14	.14	2,400
Challar	.07	.07	.07	.07	200
Comstock	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	.31	.28	.28	1,400
Cr. & Cr. Creek.	.11	.11	.10	.10	2,000
Iron Silver.	.70	.70	.70	.70	1,200
Hale & Nor.	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Little Chief	.21	.21	.20	.20	1,300
Mexican	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Mol. Gibson.	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Ophir	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06	600
Portland	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	400
Potosi	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Small Hopes.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	400
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	250
Utah	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Work	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,500
Yellow Jacket.	.17	.20	.17	.20	500
Total sales					20,750

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02⅞	.03⅛	.02¼	.02½	68,000
Cannon Ball.	.003	.003	.003	.003	4,000
Copper Rock	.004	.004½	.001¾	.001⅜	46,000
Crip. C. Con.	.09⅛	.10	.09	.09¼	59,000
Elkton	.90	.95	.90	.92	1,900
Garfield Con.	.13½	.14	.12¼	.13	49,000
Golden Fl'ce	.30	.30	.23¼	.27	24,000
Gold Magnet	.002½	.003	.002½	.003	5,000
Isabella	.26	.27½	.25	.26	3,200
Jefferson	.04¼	.05¼	.04¼	.05¼	55,000
Justine	.03	.03	.02	.02	7,000
Lagonda	.22¾	.23⅜	.22¾	.23⅜	118,200
Lillie	.90	.01	.87	.87	2,500
Mt. Rosa	.12½	.13¼	.12½	.14	46,000
Pilgrim	.003	.003¼	.003	.003¼	28,000
Portland	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.03	300
Rocky Mt.	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	2,000
Sentinel	.006	.006	.003½	.003⅜	263,000
Union	.11¼	.12¼	.11¼	.12¼	13,000
Work	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½	2,000
Total sales					677,600

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
June 23,	1898.	£38,490,133	
June 24,	1897.	36,604,009	
BANK OF FRANCE.			
June 23,	1898.	75,236,533	£49,498,120
June 24,	1897.	80,245,454	49,314,086
BANK OF GERMANY.			
June 23,	1898.	29,100,000	14,991,000
June 24,	1897.	31,045,000	15,993,000
RUSSIA.			
June 23,	1898.	111,869,000	4,459,000
June 24,	1897.	91,817,000	4,341,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
June 23,	1898.	34,869,000	12,607,000
June 24,	1897.	35,338,000	12,657,000
SPAIN.			
June 23,	1898.	9,834,000	4,314,000
June 24,	1897.	8,879,000	10,450,000
ITALY.			
June 23,	1898.	15,100,000	1,921,000
June 24,	1897.	15,140,000	2,199,000
NETHERLANDS.			
June 23,	1898.	2,865,000	7,001,000
June 24,	1897.	2,631,000	7,039,000
BELGIUM.			
June 23,	1898.	2,933,000	1,466,000
June 24,	1897.	2,794,000	1,397,000
Total for the week.		£320,296,666	$96,257,120
Total preceding week.		317,535,595	95,399,100
Corresponding date last year		304,493,463	103,390,086

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s.	105	..
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s.	106	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s.	85	..
Bleecker St. & F'lton F'y stock	33	36
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s.	103	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.	85	117
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	114½	117
Brooklyn City Railroad.	211	214
B'klyn City & Newton stock.	200	208
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s.	113	116
Brooklyn El., when issued.	23	24
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued.	57½	59
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s.	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	107	110
Buffalo Street Ry. stock.	80	82
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols.	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s.	110	..
Central Park, N. & E. River.	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street.	155	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st.	101	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s.	75	80
Cleveland City Railway.	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s.	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway.	56	60
Cleveland Electric con. 5s.	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock.	200	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s.	103	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. certfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock.	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s.	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s.	96	98
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock.	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s.	114	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	100½	103
Eighth Avenue	335	345
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip.	106	109
42d St. & Grand Street.	35	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4⅛	4¾
Louisville St. Ry. com.	33	36
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	93	97
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s.	55	56
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn).	99	101
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
New Orleans Traction notes.	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	11	14
North Shore Traction pf.	75	77
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st.	102	104
Richmond Traction 5s, 1925.	105	106
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s.	95	97
Second Avenue stock.	172	177
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s.	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 6s.	113	113¾
Scranton Traction.	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s.	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s.	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d.	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad.	170	175
Twenty-third Street.	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s.	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	10	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s.	111½	114
Union Railway.	175	200
West Chicago Street.	91¼	92
West End (Boston).	83	83½
West End (Boston) pf.	103	104
Worcester Traction common.	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock.	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.	69	71
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds.	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	150	175
Atlantic.	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn.	..	402½
Central	1350	1375
Colonial	195	198
Continental.	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust.	850	..
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin.	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	80
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton.	230	235
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	230	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust.	220	225
Manhattan	160	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn.	235	..
Mercantile.	400	..
Metropolitan.	300	..
Nassau.	150	..
National Surety.	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust.	365	..
People's.	..	256
Produce Exchange	200	202
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust.	275	282
Union.	1000	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust.	265	280
United States	1175	..
Washington	235	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	112
Commonwealth	100	107
Continental	420	..
Eagle	237	245
Empire City	..	100
Farragut.	..	100
German-American	400	435
Germania	230	245
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	100	110
Hanover	142	147
Home.	190	195
Kings County	165	175
Nassau, Brooklyn.	150	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	160	..
North River.	120	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	118	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Rutgers	110	120
Stuyvesant	75	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	230	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	..
American Exchange	165	168
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	300	310
Broadway	220	230
Butchers & Drovers'	..	75
Central	160	..
Chase	265	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3800	4000
Citizens'	120	130
City	1000	1200
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	204½
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island.	120	160
Fourth National	175	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	850	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	385	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	145	..
Importers & Traders'	475	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	..	231
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	113	..
Mercantile	167	..
Merchants' Exchange.	113	150
Merchants'	144	..
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	145	..
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	240
New York County.	800	..
New York National Exchange.	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America.	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	..	185
Park	300	310
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92½
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	150	160
Riverside	188	200
Seaboard	175	..
Second National.	450	..
Seventh National	110	120
Shoe & Leather.	93	98
Sixth National.	250	..
State of New York.	102	106
Tradesmen's	..	101
Twelfth Ward.	125	..
Twenty-third Ward.	100	..
Union Square.	175	..
Western	150	156
West Side.	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley.	195	198½
Beech Creek.	95	100
Boston & Providence.	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	198	205
Columbus & Xenia.	193	..
Delaware & Bound Brook.	169	179
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	90½	..
Erie & Pittsburg.	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids.	143	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	..
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	108	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem.	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western.	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse.	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley.	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special.	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester.	260	..
Rome & Clinton.	125	..
Troy & Greenbush.	140	..
Utica & Black River.	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York.	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	42
American Brake	88	91
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association.	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock.	39	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897.	103	105
American Graphophone	132½	140
American Graphophone pf.	135	150
Anderson Tobacco.	9	13
Automatic Vending.	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common.	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	65
Barney & Smith Car 6s.	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	..	40
Celluloid Company	65	70
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock.	57	64
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s.	103	106
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	365	380
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	88	93
Commercial Cable	170	180
Consolidated Car Heating.	34	38
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	72	77
Diamond Match Co.	134	139
Electro-Pneumatic, ass. pd.	1½	1⅞
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	90
Electric Vehicle	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	45	45½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	100½	101¾
Gorham Mfg. Co., common.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice.	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	35
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	80	85
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s.	105	..
Hudson River Telephone.	69	77
International Paper	34	37
International Paper pf.	83	89
International Paper 5s	103½	..
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s.	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	2
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	85
Lanston Monotype	80	87½
Lorillard pf.	112	113½
Madison Square Garden stock.	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s.	30	40
Mechanical Rubber com.	8	15
Mechanical Rubber pf.	25	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	179	181
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	17
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	45	50
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s.	84	88
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock.	..	52½
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s.	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron.	100	..
New York Air Brake.	41	43
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	147	151
Nicaragua Construction.	10	11½
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal.	354	356
Penn. Salt Manufacturing.	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage.	37	38
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble.	222	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe.	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	..	50
Safety Car Heating & Light.	96	101
Simmons Hardware com.	103	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	390	420
Standard Oil.	438	439
Susquehanna Coal 6s.	115	..
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	..
Texas & Pacific Coal.	48	53
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st.	102	..
Terminal Warehouse stock.	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s.	..	70
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s.	..	70
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Union Switch & Signal	66	68
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
U. S. Glass com.	25½	27
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car.	162½	163½
Westinghouse Air Brake.	490	530
Wool Exchange of New York.	110	120
Worthington Pump	29	33
Worthington Pump pf.	88	92

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	62¾	63
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s.	109½	..
Bay State Gas inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. L.	90½	97
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.	23	24
Central (N. Y.).	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds.	104	106
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s.	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s.	103½	104
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s.	104½	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s.	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s.	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s.	115	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s.	106	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.).	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s.	98	102
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock.	86	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s.	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City).	73	79
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103¾
Detroit inc. 5s.	..	95
Equitable 1st 6s.	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s.	114	117
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s.	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock.	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds.	98	100
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s.	73	76
Indianapolis stock.	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s.	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s.	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock.	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas.	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.	100	102½
Minneapolis Gas 6s.	103½	103
Mutual of New York.	340	345
New Amsterdam	30¼	30¾
New Amsterdam pf.	73¼	74
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.	101⅜	101¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock.	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds.	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.).	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock.	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds.	76	78
Standard Gas, New York.	136	138
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock.	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s.	88	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.	88	96
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s.	101	103½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 27.

West Side Construction Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, June 28.

Second National Bank—Special meeting.

Wednesday, June 29.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books close.

Thursday, June 30.

American Bank Note Company—Dividend payable.
American Surety Company—Dividend payable.
Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Boston and Chicago Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Books close.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Books close.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Books close.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Books close.
Michigan Peninsular Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred stocks.
Minnesota Iron Company—Books close.
National Park Bank—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Books close.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
Northern Central Railroad—Books close.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Books close.
Tamarack Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, July 1.

American Express—Dividend payable.
American Surety Company—Dividend payable.
Astor Place Bank—Dividend payable.
Baltimore City Railway—Dividend payable.
Bank of America—Dividend payable.
Bank of Commerce—Dividend payable.
Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Bank of North America—Dividend payable.
Bedford Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Bank—Dividend payable.
Boston and Lowell—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine—Dividend payable.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn—Dividend payable.
Bowery Bank—Dividend payable.
Broadway Bank—Dividend payable.
Butchers and Drovers' Bank—Dividend payable.
Calumet and Hecla Mining—Dividend payable.
Capital Traction, Washington—Dividend payable.
Central National Bank—Dividend payable.
Central Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and East Illinois—Dividend payable on common and preferred stock.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad—Dividend payable.
Citizens' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Columbia Bank—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable—Dividend payable.
Continental National Bank—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Books close for dividend.
Dan Talmadge's Sons Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware Railroad—Dividend payable.
Dominion Coal preferred—Dividend payable.
East River National Bank—Dividend payable.
Eleventh Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
E. W. Bliss Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stock.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fourth National Bank—Dividend payable.
Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Guaranty Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Hanover National Bank—Dividend payable.
Importers and Traders' Bank—Dividend payable.
Irving National Bank—Dividend payable.
Journeay & Burnham Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Lamson Store Service Company—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Railway—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Market and Fulton Bank—Dividend payable.
Maryland Coal—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Mechanics' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Mercantile National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Books open.
Nassau National Bank—Dividend payable.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
National Bank of the Republic—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem—Dividend payable.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Books open.
Northeastern Railroad of South Carolina—Dividend payable.
Northern New Hampshire—Dividend payable.
Old Dominion Steamship Company—Dividend payable.
Oriental Bank—Dividend payable.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Park Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Petersburg Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Phenix National Bank—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad special stock—Dividend payable.
Quincy Bridge—Dividend payable.
Real Estate Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad—Dividend payable.
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rock Island and Peoria Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rutland Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad—Books close.
Seaboard National Bank—Dividend payable.
Second National Bank—Dividend payable.
State Bank—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United States Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Projectile Company—Dividend payable.
United Traction—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Washington Trust Company—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
West Side Bank—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 2.

American Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Baltimore City Passenger Railway—Books open.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books open.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Books open.
Commercial Cable Company—Books open.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Books open.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Books open.
Manhattan Railway—Books open.
Maryland Coal Company—Books open.
Manufacturers' Trust Company—Books open.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Books open.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Dividend payable on common stock.
Petersburg Railroad—Books open.
Quincy Railroad Bridge Company—Books open.
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad—Books open.
Union Ferry Company—Books open.
United States Leather Company—Books open.
United Electric and Traction Company, Jersey City—Books open.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Books open.
Wallabout Bank—Books open.
Washington Trust Company—Books open.
West Side Bank—Books open.
West Side Construction Company—Books open.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books open.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given

Closing June 25. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,320,000	January,	1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3,	1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 1,	1898 1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5,	1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1898 4	.....		.....		125	Sept. 16,	1897
20	22	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16,	1898 1	23	Jan. 19	22	May 3	22⅞	June 7,	1898
125	130	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3,	1898 $3	130	Feb. 14	117½	Jan. 3	127	June 18,	1898
..	..	27¾	American Malting	13,750,000	..	.....	..	29½	May 6	25	May 5	*27⅞	June 16,	1898
11	..	11½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	.....	..	15	Feb. 8	11	Apr. 21	11	Apr. 21,	1898
102	106	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,426,000	April,	1898 2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9,	1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	*71½	Dec. 28,	1897
20	30	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	28½	June 7,	1898
64	66½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1898 1	67¾	Jan. 8	*61	May 3	66½	June 10,	1898
..	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1,	1898 2	74½	May 24	*65	Mar. 10	74½	May 24,	1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1,	1897 65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25,	1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	26¾	Oct. 13,	1897
13½	14½	Central Pacific	58,000,000	Jan. 3,	1898 ½	14½	May 28	11	Apr. 23	13¾	June 13,	1898
157	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	June 1,	1898 1½	166¼	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	160	June 13,	1898
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1,	1898 1½	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24,	1898
107	108	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4,830,700	Apr. 1,	1898 1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	108	June 16,	1898
23	24½	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,190	.....	..	25⅝	Jan. 14	20	Apr. 21	24⅝	June 6,	1898
71	..	Chicago Great Western deb	12,050,500	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	*75	Dec. 27,	1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3,	1898 4	.....		.....		102½	May 22,	1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April 1,	1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4,	1898
45	49	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	1896 1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1,	1898
⅜	¾	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	6,000,000	.....	..	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	⅜	June 10,	1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2⅞	June 6,	1898
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20,	1897 4	.....		.....		*80	Dec. 14,	1897
22½	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2,	1897 2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	24½	June 17,	1898
160	180	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898 1¾	.....		.....		*162½	May 28,	1897
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	871,325	April 15,	1898 1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24,	1898
155	157	**Del., Lack. & West**	26,200,000	Apr. 20,	1898 1¾	159	Feb. 3	144¼	Apr. 21	*153½	June 15,	1898
83	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2,	1897 6	..		..		*70	Dec. 31,	1897
2⅞	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		4½	Sept. 16,	1897
6	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....	..	7⅛	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 14	5⅞	May 10,	1898
..	..	**Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn**	4,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898 1½	111	Feb. 8	*102½	Apr. 1	106½	June 17,	1898
335	345	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	April,	1898 3¾	*340	June 17	335	June 16	*340	June 17,	1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	May 16,	1898 1	.....		.....		75	Oct. 14,	1897
25	26	Evansv. & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August,	1893 7½	26	May 11	*20	Feb. 17	26	June 14,	1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....	..	14⅛	Feb. 14	*9⅛	Apr. 15	11½	May 14,	1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,342,200	Feb. 15,	1893 2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 28	36½	May 19,	1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15,	1898 2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*20	May 18,	1898
..	12	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	11	June 6,	1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1,	1893 3½	..		..		75	Mar. 22,	1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	April,	1898 1½	.....		.....		*108½	Dec. 14,	1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24,	1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf	2,600,300	May 1,	1898 1¼	..		..		*94½	Dec. 30,	1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1,	1898 1½	.....		.....		*94	Dec. 11,	1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Apr. 1,	1898 2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5,	1898
48	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	June 25,	1898 50c.	50	May 21	43	Apr. 2	*50	May 25,	1898
90	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	January,	1898 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18,	1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6½	May 24,	1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	.....		.....		4½	Mar. 9,	1898
4½	5½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	5½	June 14,	1898
30	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1,	1898 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	June 2,	1898
4	9⅜	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	2	May 19	2	May 19	2	May 20,	1898
91	93	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	June 15,	1898 2½	94½	Jan. 14	85	Mar. 12	92¼	June 10,	1898
15	16	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	18⅝	Feb. 1	12½	Mar. 14	15½	June 15,	1898
..	191	Lake Shore ctfs	.....	.....	..	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	June 10,	1891
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	*5	June 13,	1898
50	53	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	June 3,	1898 2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*53	June 15,	1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	March 3,	1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31,	1898
¾	1¼	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7,	1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1893 2	.....		.....		14	Sept. 9,	1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Feb. 7,	1898 1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29,	1898
27½	29	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	30⅞	Feb. 15	24	Mar. 11	28½	June 18,	1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6½	Mar. 11,	1898
16	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		10	Dec. 2,	1897
26½	27¾	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,800	Feb. 28,	1898 1	32½	Feb. 7	24¾	Apr. 19	*25	June 14,	1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May 1,	1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1,	1898
5½	7	National Starch	5,000,000	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	6¼	May 12,	1898
18	30	National Starch 2d pf	1,846,800	January,	1893 6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27,	1898
30	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	34	June 13,	1898
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	April,	1898 1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*122	May 22,	1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10,	1898 4	.....		.....		*350	Nov. 16,	1897
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	.....	..	18	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8	*12	Apr. 1,	1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1,	1893 1¼	38	Feb. 11	23	Jan. 10	28	Apr. 6,	1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & W. pf., certfs	.....	.....	..	30½	May 5	*28¼	May 2	30½	May 5,	1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898 2½	.....		.....		*124	Jan. 28,	1897
14	16	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	.....	..	17	Feb. 7	11¼	Apr. 21	15	June 17,	1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5,	1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1898 2	.....		.....		*95	Sept. 22,	1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1,	1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23,	1898
1½	2	Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2¼	May 23	⅞	Jan. 7	1⅞	June 16,	1898
4	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	*4½	June 10,	1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898 2	.....		.....		*115	Sept. 20,	1897
6	8	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	.....	..	7	June 17	5¾	June 11	7	June 17,	1898
1¼	2	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2	May 18,	1898
6	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	.....	1891 4¾	6¾	June 18	5	June 2	6¾	June 18,	1898
178	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	January,	1898 4	*185	May 20	*182	Jan. 26	*185	May 20,	1898
18	22	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,699,200	July 5,	1897 3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	*22	June 6,	1898
78	83	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,783,123	.....	..	*88	Feb. 15	78	Apr. 2	80	May 12,	1898
59	60	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	58	June 16	56	May 5	58	June 17,	1898
200	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3,	1898 3½	.....		.....		195	July 19,	1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22,	1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Dec. 31,	1897 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24,	1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	April,	1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17,	1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....	..	.....		..		10	July 13,	1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898 3	.....		.....		*40¼	Feb. 5,	1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	7¾	June 8	5	May 27	7½	June 14,	1898
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25,	1893 1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10,	1898
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,708,000	July 25,	1896 1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38¼	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10,	1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19⅞	May 26,	1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April,	1898 1¾	.....		.....		*95	Dec. 23,	1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898 2	..		..		64	July 13,	1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	April,	1898 2½	..		..		*215½	Mar. 15,	1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March,	1898 3½	..		..		165	Oct. 20,	1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	April 15,	1898 3½	.....		.....		167	Aug. 24,	1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20,	1898 3	88	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17,	1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23,	1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18,	1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5,	1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER June 26.—The market was dull and inactive last week, the decline in cotton restraining buyers. Indian yarns were quiet and one-eighth lower. Fine yarns were less depressed than the American makes. Cops were easier. Cloth was sluggish, the absence of the Calcutta demand remaining the most unfavorable feature. The other Indian markets purchased fairly.

South America bought more freely, and also Egypt, but the minor markets as well as the home trade buyings dealt in small lots only and were irregular in prices.

China is still taking fair lines. Cloth withstands the decline thus far better than yarns, although Gladbach and Mulhous are still sold ahead a couple of months, but are seeking new business at concessions.

Advices from Rouen report the market quiet and unchanged.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York, June 18 to 24, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American gold coin—		
Abydos	Curacao	$895
Abydos	La Guayra	500
American silver coin—		
Abydos	Curacao	20
Cedariene	La Guayra	78
Foreign gold coin—		
Abydos	Curacao	515
Foreign silver coin—		
Abydos	Curacao	37
Altai	Greytown	6,322
Saginaw	Cape Haiti	1,020
Saginaw	Aux Cayes	515
Saginaw	Cape Haitien	2,250
Gold bullion—		
Altai	Greytown	1,502
Senior	Tampico	14,306
Silver bullion—		
Senior	Tampico	132,898
Total		$160,863

Specie Exports, Port of New York, from June 20 to 25, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Gold coin, (United States)—		
June 21	Prins Maurits	Haiti $25,200
Silver bars—		
June 21	Germanic	London 127,166
Silver coin, (Dom.)—		
June 23	Uller	San Domingo 75,000
Gold coin, (United States)—		
June 23	Uller	San Domingo 4,000
Gold coin, (United States)—		
June 24	Hohstein	Haiti 650
Gold coin, (Spain)—		
June 24	La Navarre	Havre 8,000
Silver coin, (Mexico)—		
June 24	Umbria	London 46,000
Silver bars—		
June 24	Umbria	London 310,000
Total		$796,016

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending June 25	$855,289,807
Balances week ending June 25	43,167,523
Exchanges week ending June 18	763,433,231
Balances week ending June 18	47,170,998
Exchanges week ending June 11	747,874,044
Balances week ending June 11	37,216,333
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,788,433
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	706,878,309
Balances week ending May 28	40,433,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,061
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,982
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,666
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,653,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,238,794
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,188,250
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	630,947,708
Balances week ending April 16	35,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	665,828,306
Balances week ending April 9	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,874
Balances week ending April 2	58,889,843
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,838,204
Balances week ending March 26	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	785,675,896
Balances week ending March 19	48,968,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,810
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,173
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,630,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	906,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,390
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,704
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,961,583
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,905,008
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	730,587,381
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	839,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	905,246,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,134
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,913
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,689
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,669
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,681
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,008,905
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103

*Five days.

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BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,080.71 ounces of silver bullion.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $2,963,450. The banks now hold $40,239,150 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $2,262,600, an increase of specie of $1,201,400, an increase in legal tenders of $3,374,900, an increase in deposits of $6,571,400, and a decrease in circulation of $20,300.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 25, '98.	June 18, '98.	June 26, '97.
Loans	$612,899,100	$610,636,500	$521,681,600
Specie	184,106,900	182,905,500	90,400,200
Legal tenders	62,488,300	59,111,400	106,112,600
Net deposits	737,547,800	730,976,400	567,004,600
Circulation	14,686,400	14,686,700	13,870,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 25, '98.	June 18, '98.	June 26, '97.
Specie	$184,106,900	$182,905,500	$90,400,200
Legal tenders	62,488,300	59,111,400	106,112,600
Total r'q'ire.	$246,593,200	$242,016,900	$198,512,800
Reserve required ag'st deposits	184,386,950	182,744,100	144,273,650
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$62,206,250	$59,272,800	$49,239,150

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	23,908,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,050,325	57,530,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,525
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,936,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,946,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	48,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,093,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,240,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,300,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$62,206,250	1893	$5,481,925
1897	49,239,150	1892	19,872,050
1896	21,917,325	1891	18,411,600
1895	34,225,925	1890	6,643,350
1894	76,355,375	1889	7,592,225

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Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$7,268,017
Week ended June 25, 1897	9,794,989
From Jan. 1, 1898	214,136,633
From Jan. 1, 1897	275,571,802

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 21, 1898	$10,517,877
Week ended June 22, 1897	7,909,680
From Jan. 1, 1898	223,926,693
From Jan. 1, 1897	186,345,260

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$160,863
Week ended June 25, 1897	73,999
From Jan. 1, 1898	69,077,154
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,851,822

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$38,115
Week ended June 25, 1897	4,806,286
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,628,894
From Jan. 1, 1897	24,345,120

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$122,748
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,448,260

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 25, 1898	$4,732,287
From Jan. 1, 1897	22,493,798

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$143,140
Week ended June 25, 1897	77,498
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,294,754
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,808,157

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$952,276
Week ended June 25, 1897	1,060,813
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,790,143
From Jan. 1, 1897	22,923,035

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$809,136
Week ended June 25, 1897	992,314
From Jan. 1, 1898	19,485,389
From Jan. 1, 1897	21,618,878

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$160,863
Week ended June 25, 1897	151,497
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,228,768
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,157,479

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$990,391
Week ended June 25, 1897	5,876,079
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,409,037
From Jan. 1, 1897	47,270,155

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$44,819,731

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 24, 1898	$829,528
Week ended June 25, 1897	5,724,582
From Jan. 1, 1897	44,112,676

Spencer Trask & Co.,

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Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 25th day of June, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$102,374,225.19		
Gold bullion	99,350,600.77	$201,724,825.96	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,446,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,599,440.00	35,846,709.00	*$165,878,116.96
Standard silver dollars	$400,487,947.00		
Silver bullion	769,077.81	$401,257,024.81	
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,187,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,654,207.00	390,533,297.00	10,723,727.81
Standard silver dollars of 1890	3,843,198.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,499,082.00	$101,342,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		101,342,280.00	
United States notes		58,693,507.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$30,120,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,865,000.00	27,255,000.00	31,438,507.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,122,413.00		
National bank notes	4,510,593.58		
Fractional silver coin	12,158,401.62		
Fractional currency	30.64		
Minor coin	1,203,246.21		
Deposits in National banks	28,314,491.97		
Bonds and interest paid	480,447.34	$48,879,630.36	48,879,630.36
			$256,919,982.13
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,403,967.23		
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,284,774.40		
Disbursing officers' balances	42,014,706.07		
Post Office Department account	4,845,914.12		
Miscellaneous items	2,396,982.57	$65,946,294.39	65,946,294.39
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$190,973,687.74

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$963,219.05	$12,069,954.28	$147,330,819.42
Internal revenue	642,851.91	12,272,272.85	165,556,946.89
Miscellaneous	13,834.22	1,703,445.39	84,181,674.67
Total receipts	$1,319,906.08	$26,067,672.52	$397,069,440.98
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	450,000.00	5,839,000.00	96,171,674.56
War	710,000.00	19,435,000.00	91,668,996.94
Navy	190,000.00	8,605,000.00	57,947,741.63
Indians	8,000.00	445,000.00	10,983,149.93
Pensions	200,000.00	10,395,000.00	146,777,020.21
Interest	.....	200,000.00	36,892,622.14
Total expenditures	$1,558,000.00	$44,919,000.00	$440,442,105.41
Excess of expenditures over receipts	238,093.92	18,851,327.48	43,372,664.43
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	603,700.00	21,966,470.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	43,532.50	1,180,345.00	15,726,052.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$516,726,892.00	$92,562,773.00	$609,289,665.00
This fiscal year	22,219,864.00	2,666,972.00	24,886,836.00
This month	630,128.00	117,550.00	747,678.00
This day	156,220.00	1,500.00	157,720.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.